

APPLICANTS STILL PRESS FOR BRITISH WAR LOAN BONDS

Up To 500,000 Requests
Not Dealt With On Last
Day; More Arriving

UNTAPPED FOUNTS

Revealed To Experts, Who
See Even Better Re-
sults In Future

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 19.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, answering a question regarding the amount subscribed to the war loan, replied:

"The number of applications received on the last day has been so large that, though the officials have been working day and night, there are still between 200,000 and 500,000 applications not yet dealt with and more applications are coming in from all over the country. It is, therefore, impossible to give detailed figures until the beginning of next week.

"I am, however, in a position to say that the loan has succeeded to a greater extent, not only than I anticipated, but than I hoped. I hope what I have just said will not encourage exaggerated and, indeed, impossible estimates, which might create a danger of what I consider the amazing financial effort of this country being minimized when the actual figures are known.

"To keep a sense of proportion, it will be as well to remember what was expected when the loan was issued. When I met the financial representatives of the City, I was asked what amount of new money I should consider necessary to make the loan a success. I stated a figure which was much higher than I anticipated, though no higher than I hoped. That figure was £600,000,000.

"That amount, without any direct contribution from the banks, which it is desirable to avoid, has already been exceeded and, though it is impossible to estimate the excess, even by twenty, or, perhaps, fifty million pounds, that excess certainly amounts to one hundred million."

The papers are unanimous that the first results of the loan are a veritable triumph and afford unmistakable proof of the determination of the country to give as freely of its wealth as of its manhood to secure victory. Experts emphasize that the Government has obtained £100,000,000 more than expected, without recourse to the bankers and the mere fact that the assistance of the big financial houses was not invoked is in itself evidence of assured success.

The papers contrast the proofs of German exhaustion, as made evident by the renewed appeal for gold ornaments, with this splendid proof of British financial stability, which has enabled the country to raise the largest loan in history, besides a revenue of £500,000,000. City experts express the opinion that the loan has revealed vast resources which are yet untapped, promising even better results in future.

The figure given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer is likely to be largely exceeded, as hundreds of thousands of applications are still outstanding.

The Times interprets the loan as an overwhelming vote of confidence in the War Cabinet.

CABLE INTERRUPTED

The Commercial Pacific Cable Company report an interruption of the Manila-Guam cable yesterday afternoon. Messages for Guam, Honolulu and America, or via America, can circulate via Japan at a higher rate and subject to Japanese restrictions.

The Weather

Milder and damp weather, with variable and moderate breezes. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 60.3 and the minimum 27.9, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 46.0 and 37.4.

Shanghai Irishmen Will Dine Together, St. Patrick's Day; Arrange War Hospital Bed

President Simms, in Patriotic Speech, Appeals For
Unity; Can Settle Internal Troubles After War

"No blow-out," but a friendly dinner at which Irishmen will gather round the social board, is the order of the day for March 17—St. Patrick's Day. This was decided at the annual meeting of St. Patrick's Society held at the Palace Hotel last night; and in addition the members agreed to "arrange" a bed in an Irish hospital which will be maintained by Shanghai's loyal Irishmen.

Mr. H. G. Simms presided and was supported by Messrs. J. J. Sheridan (Secretary), Major T. E. Trueman, Messrs. John McDowell, R. W. MacCabe, A. A. Brady, L. M. B. Beggan, E. Carroll and K. Begdon.

A very fine speech was made by the chairman, who said:

Gentlemen: As we have not met since the tragic death of Lord Kitchener took place, the present is a fitting opportunity to place on record our feelings of regret at the loss of this great soldier who was born in Kerry, a friend of Ireland and closely associated with our country. His messages to this Society on St. Patrick's Day were always of a particularly cordial nature.

Before asking you to pass the accounts, which have been in your hands for some days, I would avail myself of this opportunity to pass in review the doings of this Society during the past year. In the first place, our financial position continues to show steady progress, the total amount added to our funds during the year being \$510.10 which brings our total funds up to \$5,993.85. For a small Society like ours this must be regarded as very satisfactory. Our membership I regret to say shows some falling off, being 132, against 169 for 1915. I trust that the incoming Committee will make a vigorous effort to bring the membership up to our past record.

Nominal Call on Funds
The calls on the Society's funds have been quite nominal, amounting only to \$44.00, but this is not to be construed as showing any lack of energy in rendering assistance where such is required. It rather shows that Irishmen in the East have made good in their various spheres of activity. The whole of the Society's

Greece Breaks Word So Blockade Remains

Half-Hearted About Removal Of
Arms; Entente to Help Poor
Over Food Supplies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Athens, February 19.—The Legations of the Protecting Powers have issued a statement that the blockade is continuing, because the requirements of the ultimatum have been incompletely fulfilled, the Greek Government being especially half-hearted regarding the removal of arms. Nevertheless, the Entente is not indifferent to the sufferings of the innocent population and has seriously considered the question of facilitating food supplies, as soon as circumstances permit.

The Entente Powers draw the attention of the Greek Government to the responsibility it is assuming if it continues to tolerate the press campaign against the Entente.

BRITAIN CALLS YOUNG TEACHERS INTO ARMY

Withdraws All Exemption Of
Those Under Thirty-One
Years of Age

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 20.—The Army Council has withdrawn all exemptions from school-teachers under 31 years of age.

CHANG HSUN'S AGENTS

Hankow, February 20.—On February 18 in the city of Wuchang seven suspicious persons were arrested. They say that they are military detectives sent by General Chang Hsun.

investments are in Exchequer Bonds. In the absence of the necessary support I shall later on ask you to endorse our recommendation to withdraw the Bursary of \$150.

St. Patrick's Day was the occasion of a dinner at the Palace Hotel, and about 50 Irishmen availed themselves of the opportunity to meet each other. The function was a great success and was the means of raising \$1,000 for the Irish Tobacco Fund. Your Committee are of opinion that a similar function should take place this year when members would again have the opportunity of supporting one of the Irish Funds in connection with the war.

On May 2 last one of the largest and most successful meetings of Irishmen took place in connection with the Sinn Fein movement, when 112 Irishmen in no uncertain way dissociated themselves from that movement.

At this annual meeting of our National Society I make no apology for touching on the war and the attitude of Ireland towards bringing this great struggle to a successful conclusion. I am addressing Irishmen who have had the advantage of seeing something of the world and of mixing with people of various nationalities with a consequent opportunity of possessing a wider vision than is the case with many of our countrymen at home, therefore I feel I can talk to you freely and frankly on this subject.

We all know there is still an atmosphere of misunderstanding in Ireland which prejudices that enthusiasm which ought to be displayed towards the war when we bear in mind the high purpose for which the Allies are fighting.

Appeals for Understanding
I do not suggest that this state of affairs is wholly the fault of Irishmen. A people with strong national sentiments expect those sentiments to be treated sympathetically and not to be unduly curbed. National aspirations are not incompatible with loyalty to the Empire. The Colonies afford the best evidence of this. What is required is a more complete understanding of the Irish people on the

(Continued on Page 2)

All Europe Hard Up For Food and Fuel

Great Britain, Notwithstanding
U-Boat Warfare, Best
Off of Any

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 19.—The cumulative effects of the war are manifest throughout Europe and food and fuel restrictions are becoming general, neutrals particularly lacking coal. Great Britain, despite German submarine warfare, is best served in all respects.

The newspapers in France are reduced to single sheets, while in Holland there is a "paperless day" every week.

France, in addition to meatless days and the prohibition of pastry, proposes to issue bread-cards shortly. General conditions are growing worse every day in Scandinavia. The coal shortage has compelled a restriction of the hours in which the schools, churches and factories are open, while Sweden has issued sugar and soap cards.

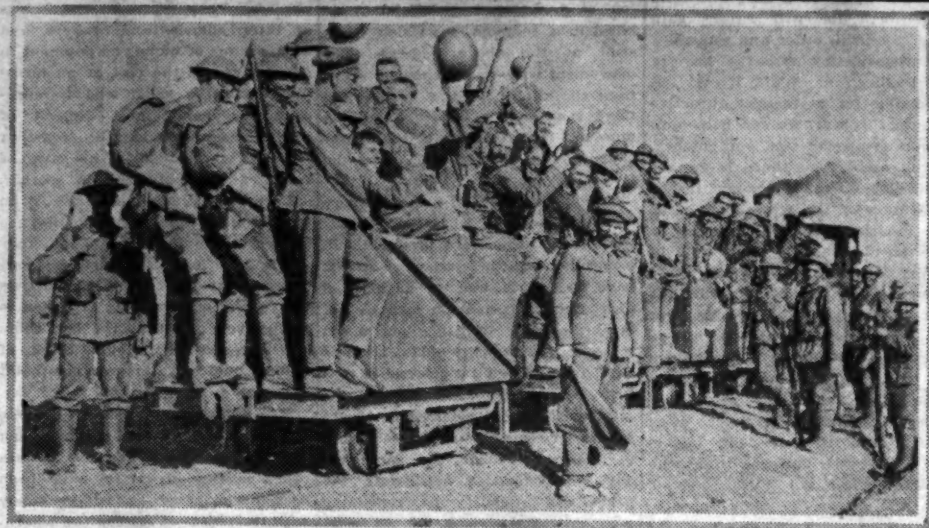
The Italian Government has commandeered crops at thirty-six lire a quintal and has fixed the price for the next crop at 45 lire per quintal, hoping to encourage new sowing. Bread and sugar tickets are expected. In Rome, coal costs 116 per ton and wood 73/-.

There is great distress in Spain, owing to the stoppage of industries, due to the German submarine warfare.

Assert U. S. Infested With 100,000 Spies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, February 19.—In the Senate, today, a supporter of the Espionage Bill declared that there are at present 100,000 spies in the United States.

Transporting British Troops in Balkans



These British soldiers in the Balkans were photographed while being transported from one of the rest camps to the front. Owing to the meagre railway facilities the small gondolas are crowded to such an extent that some of the soldiers are forced to ride on the bumpers.

300 GERMAN RESERVISTS WOULD HELP MEXICANS

Pledged to Oppose Anglo-American
Force if Latter Seeks
To Guard Tampico Wells

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New York, February 19.—The New York Sun's Washington correspondent says that the State Department has been informed of the arrival of 300 German reservists in Mexico City, ready to join any faction to prevent the landing of an Anglo-American force to safeguard the oil-wells at Tampico.

Turks Lose Further Positions in Sinai

Nekhi and Bir-el-Hassana Are
Captured, British Securing
Prisoners and Booty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 20.—An official despatch from Egypt reports:—We have captured the Turkish posts of Nekhi and Bir-el-Hassana, in the Sinai Peninsula, securing prisoners and booty.

Mr. C.M. Williams Here Getting Information For Seattle Manufacturers

Yet another busy American representative is now hurrying through China, hunting up trade and publicity opportunities. This is Mr. C. M. Williams.

Mr. Williams is the first Vice-President of the Seattle Manufacturers' Association which has a membership of over 300, and is also a member of the China Club, the Press Club and various other institutions. He looks like having a busy time in China, his objects being to develop a field for the Manufacturers' Association, to foster in any way he can relations between China and America and, as a specialty, to dig up all the history of newspaper work out here, the stages of its development and the standing and influence of the press, both Chinese and foreign, in this country at the present time. This will form material for a lecture course.

Mr. Williams leaves in a day or two for Hankow, Peking and Tientsin.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Feb. 22
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava... Feb. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Feb. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Feb. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Feb. 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Mar. 1
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. Mar. 1
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela... Mar. 4
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Mar. 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. Mar. 11
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Russia Mar. 17
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. Feb. 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru Mar. 11

37 German Concerns In China Established On British Property

Include One Consulate; Only 4
British Firms in German
Concessions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 19.—In the House of Commons, today, in reply to Colonel Yate, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Minister for Foreign Affairs, stated that there were one German Consulate, two German post-offices, two German banks and thirty-two German commercial firms in British concessions in China, while there were only four British commercial firms in German concessions.

GOVERNMENT URGED TO KEEP YANG TCHENG HERE

The Chinese chambers of commerce, both in the Settlements and Nantao, and the Kiangsu Educational Association, as well as other important Chinese communities, held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Chamber's new building to urge upon the Government the retention of H. E. Yang Tcheng as Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Shanghai. A joint telegram was sent to the Government to this effect.

Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, the newly appointed Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs, will arrive here tomorrow to assume his post. Yang Tcheng, the retiring Commissioner, is busy engaged in preparations to hand over his duties.

The new envoy is a native of Kwangtung. He obtained the literary degree of "Chiu-jen" under the Manchu dynasty and finished the commercial course in Peking University. After his graduation, he went to America to complete his commercial studies in New York University. While there he also began to study law and acquired the degree of LL.D. After the Revolution of 1911, Mr. Chu returned to China as a representative for the overseas Chinese. He at once took a professorship at Peking University, his alma mater, to teach a commercial course. The Chinese in America elected him to represent them in the Senate. He was engaged in this work until his new appointment.

NEW SUBSIDIARY COINS

The local authorities have received instructions from the Ministry of Finance regarding the circulation of new subsidiary coins. These have a round hole in the middle, instead of the square one as in the old brass cash. There are half cent and one cent pieces. It is ordered that 100 one cent pieces or 200 half cent pieces can be exchanged for one dollar, or two half dollars, or five 20 cent, or ten 10 cent pieces. No discount is allowed, and merchants, banks, and official organs are requested to accept the new coins at face value.

ADM. CAMPBELL RETIRES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 20.—Rear-Admiral H. H. Campbell has retired voluntarily, to facilitate the promotion of his juniors.

TUNNEL THROUGH SNOW TO ITALIANS' TRENCHES

Fierce Close Quarters Fight
Follows, Austrians Being
Finally Ejected

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, February 20.—An official communique reports:—On Monday night, the enemy entered our trenches through galleries beneath the snow, near Caserazolo Pastorale. After hand-to-hand fighting, we threw them out, taking some prisoners.

Ask Germans to Give Up Their Jewellery

Imperial Bank Makes Appeal
On Behalf of 'National
Equipment Effort'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, February 19.—The Imperial Bank of Germany publishes a demand to all classes to contribute gold ornaments and jewellery, except of special artistic or historical value, as part of a national equipment effort.

British Timber Under Government's Control

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 20.—Sir Bamfylde Fuller has undertaken charge of the Timber Control Department at the War Office, which will deal with importations and the felling of home timber.

Australian Coalition Out for Protection

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Melbourne, February 19.—It is understood that the Coalition Government will declare itself in favor of a protectionist policy.

Loan Army's Horses To British Farmers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 20.—The War Office has decided to loan horses and drivers to farmers needing help.

JAPAN TO LEND RUSSIA ANOTHER LARGE SUM

Tokio, February 20.—Regarding the third issue of Russian Treasury bonds the views of Japanese businessmen are now agreed. Negotiations between Japan and Russia have been opened and it is expected that the amount to be issued will be about Yen 100,000,000.

RUSSIANS HOLD GROUND

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 20.—(By wire.)—A Russian official communique states: We repelled an attack north-west of Podgitzke. One of our submarines sank a steamer and eight schooners in the Bosphorus.

U.S. DEMANDS CLEAR STATEMENT AS TO AUSTRIA'S POSITION

Ambassador Asks if Assurance
Previously Given Is
Changed or Withdrawn

ACTION BY BRAZIL

Tells Germany Where Ships
Are, 'So There Can Be
No Excuse for Sinking'

CHINESE WAITING

Deny Rumor Berlin's Reply
Received; Is Not Due
Before Saturday

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, February 20.—The American Ambassador at Vienna has requested a clear and final statement of the standpoint of Austria in the matter of ruthless submarine warfare and whether the assurance given by the Government of Austria-Hungary on the occasion of the incidents arising from the sinking of the s.s. Ancona and the s.s. Persia has been changed or withdrawn.

Rio de Janeiro, February 20.—The Brazilian Government states that it has informed Germany of the whereabouts and routes of the Brazilian ships which are bound for Europe, so that there can be no excuse if they are sunk by submarines.

Reply to China Saturday
(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Peking, February 21.—The rumors that the German reply to the Chinese Note has already arrived are premature. The German reply is not expected before Saturday.

Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang is expected to arrive in Peking next week, to participate in the military and political conference.

The Japanese Lieutenant-General Aoki left Tokio today and will arrive in Peking on February 27. According to the Peking Daily News, the General Staff has submitted to the Government a memorandum dealing with the building of forts at Taku and Tsingtau.

Baron Hayashi Favors

China's Independence

Tokio, February 20.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister to Peking, addressed the members of the Kojunsha Club at a banquet given in his honor in the evening of February 19 and stated that a certain portion of the Japanese used to say "Japan should lead China" but, though not impossible, it is far more important for Japan to endeavor to do her best to have China a perfectly independent nation.

Germany Regrets China's Action

Peking, February 20.—(Eastern News Agency)—A telegram from Yen Hui-ching, the Chinese Minister to Berlin, was received by the Walchiaoou on February 17. It stated that the German Minister for Foreign Affairs told him Germany recognized the reasonableness of the protest of China but regretted the last part of the protest, to sever diplomatic relations, considering the past friendly relations between Germany and China.

However, in that telegraphic message it is not mentioned whether Germany will give an official reply. Therefore there are many views about the date when the diplomatic relations of Germany and China will be severed and it is difficult to know which one is the correct view.

Exigencies of War Limit Beer-Brewing

Manufacture of Malt in Britain
Only Allowed Under Food
Controller's Permit

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 20.—The Press Bureau announces that the manufacture of malt suitable for beer-brewing from barley and other cereals is prohibited, except under authority of the Food Controller.

Internal Events In Russia An Analogy With England

Professor Simpson Gives Impartial Account of Situation
—Liberal Russians Have Eyes on Future

The appended article from the pen of Professor J. Y. Simpson of Edinburgh University, who recently spent some time in Russia, is an able review of the internal political and economic situation of that Empire. It is not, however, correct in every detail. In describing the historic speech wherein Professor Milukoff attacked the then Premier Sturmer, Professor Simpson states that, after each recital of data designed to depict the Premier in the light of a German sympathizer, came the refrain, "Either this is stupidity or it is ill-will." What Milukoff actually did say on this occasion was, "Is this stupidity or is it treason?" in response to which query the Duma majority vociferated as one man. "Treason!" In the interest of historical accuracy and fair quotation it is well to put this matter straight.

Now that the veil has been lifted a little upon the recent remarkable developments in the Duma, the Council of the Empire and the General Congress of the Associations of the Nobility, and that our own country has likewise recently passed through an internal crisis, it is interesting to attempt to compare the two movements with a view to estimating their significance. Both were expressive of a certain dissatisfaction with the conduct of the war, and indicative of a widespread feeling of a lack of earnestness on the part of some of those directly responsible for the management of affairs. In both countries the views of the great mass of the people who were able to form an intelligent opinion upon the matters at issue were in advance of the Government of the day, which in that measure was held to be unrepresentative of the national feeling. A Duma party leader said in conversation:

Is it not rather remarkable that Ministries such as those in France and Great Britain, elected on a Parliamentary basis, and therefore dependent on the more or less chance votes of majorities in popular constituencies, should have proved so strong and durable, whilst a Ministry dependent on a form of absolutism, and which therefore on a priori grounds had all the possibilities of permanence, has passed through one change after another—we have had four Ministers of the Interior in eight and a half months?

If there was anything remarkable in the comparison, its basis has now disappeared. As a result, alike in both countries, we have Army and Navy, people and Government, in a new way set upon winning the war.

One of the principal factors contributing to the recent discontent in Russia was the question of food supply. It seemed on the face of it absurd that a country so rich in this respect as Russia should suffer from any scarcity, yet the peasants would not sell their grain, partly because they stood in no need of money, having saved much as the result of vodka prohibition, and partly because, even if they had wished to buy, there was no great outlet for expenditure. There was practically nothing to buy, as the output of all kinds of factories was devoted to the Army. With prices moving up against them, the peasants also in their turn naturally tried to get higher prices for their own commodities; and particularly as the later levies took away the middle aged men, the wives left at home, realizing that next year's harvest must in consequence be on a lesser scale owing to the scarcity of labor, preferred to keep their grain rather than exchange it for paper with which they could do nothing. In European Russia only 9 per cent of

the crops is directly in the hands of the large landowners. The rest is controlled by the peasants and similar proprietors. The conditions of life are therefore very much better in the country than in the towns, because while the artisans earn very good wages, they have to pay high prices for their food and have the opportunity of spending money on jewelry and expensive furs, etc., which are denied to the country peasant.

Transport Difficulties

Again, the question of transport played its part. With a railway system originally organized in the proportion of almost 5 to 1 for the export of grain to Germany, it became exceedingly difficult to furnish Petrograd and Moscow with supplies under the existing conditions. But there was in plenty in Siberia, while in Moscow you might fight to get it at all. Further, physical conditions had also operated unfavorably. The rains began early in the past autumn, hindering the peasants in gathering and threshing and conveying the grain by road. There was no scarcity of grain, but there was difficulty in getting it transported into the localities that needed it. The matter was by no means insoluble; and just because of that an impression got abroad that it was not being handled as energetically as it might, an impression that was strengthened when the Minister of the Interior forbade the holding of a conference by representatives of the Union of the Towns summoned by it to discuss and deal with the situation conjointly. Again, the cancelling by the same Minister of the intention to hand over the control of the leather industry to the very efficient Union of the County Councils was interpreted as further proof of his renunciation of his earlier Liberalism. All these, together with the strikes that started with a certain regularity of distribution, and in connection with which some of the strikers were sometimes unable to give any intelligent reason as to why they had come out, were construed, rightly or wrongly, as evidence of a deliberate attempt on the part of unseen Germanophile forces to produce internal disorganization and discontent among the people, which might give an opportunity for raising the question of a separate peace.

The growing dissatisfaction felt by all classes other than the particular group already indicated was only deepened by the little understood Rumanian happenings and the German proclamation with reference to Poland. Had Russia been too late again and now lost everything? It was admitted that any promise of a "kingdom," even without Posen and Galicia—any use of the word—would doubtless attract some Poles; but, after all, what Germany had promised to recognize was not its Unabhangigkeit, but its Selbständigkeit, which is a very different matter. Something, however, was wrong somewhere.

The Attack on M. Sturmer

The first session of the Duma on November 14 (N.S.) will ever be memorable for the fierce attack of Professor Milukoff in particular on the then Premier. It was simply a marshalled series of data whose value no mere outsider could gauge, beginning with a number of questions from German and Austrian newspapers tending to show that they considered that they had a sympathetic friend in M. Sturmer. After each recital came the refrain, "Either this is stupidity or it is ill-will." The speaker's final judgment was that a great part of these was also a certain measure of ill-will, and "if there is any ill-will he

Submarine Built in U.S. Goes to Spain Under Own Power



Spanish Submarine Isaac Peral and Captain Carranza

What is said to be the largest submarine war craft in the world was recently completed at Fore River, Mass. The picture shows the submarine Isaac Peral and her commander, Captain Carranza. She was manned by a Spanish crew, and after speed and torpedo trials off the New England coast started for Spain, making the trip under her own power, but under escort by a Spanish cruiser to prevent Allied warships from mistaking the undersea boat for a German submarine.

must go." Very often at a Russian meeting, if the speaker is saying really interesting things which his hearers do not wish to miss, those in the further back seats or benches will crowd up the aisles and stand round the speaker or sit at his feet. I have seen that done even in the staid and sober Council of the Empire, when, e.g. M. Dournov was speaking. That day in the Duma was just such a day. M. Milukoff was "saying things," in spite of violent interruptions from the Right.

The sequel is known, and it is peculiarly interesting. Was it simply a new individual stepping up to turn the handle of the same old machine, in which case there would not really be any essential change, or was there to be some change in the machine itself? To begin with it cannot be too clearly emphasized, that, while every Germanophile is a reactionary, the reverse is very far from being the case. Still less is it the case that every bureaucrat is a reactionary. What can be said is that, from the point of efficiency and getting things done, no better appointments could have been made than those already announced by the new Premier. M. Rittich has really been directly responsible for all the very effective work done by the Ministry of Agriculture during the past few years. His share in the solution of the food problem will be patriotically and admirably done. M. Pokrovsky's ability for hard work is prodigious, according to one under whom he served in former days; he is a man with unusual breadth, openness and originality of mind, for whom it will not be so difficult to pass from the State Controllorship of Finance to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as it would be to most others. It was he who, at the request of a former chief, compiled in 1896 in French the little-known "Statesman's Hand-book for Russia, edited by the Chancery of the Committee of Ministers," which was put together for the Empress, to give her information about the Empire over which she was to rule, and as a delicate compliment presented to her in an English translation.

National Determination
In strangely unmistakable terms the Duma, the Council of the Empire, and the Congress of the Russian Nobility have recently, each in its distinctive way, affirmed the necessity of eliminating irresponsible influences in the Government, and forming a Government which will work with the Legislature. The recent elections to the Council of the Empire have increased the Liberal group in it from

12 to 20. One of the newcomers to the Council is Prince Eugene Trubetskoi, perhaps the greatest constructive thinker in Russia today, who at once stepped into leadership in this general attack on the unpatriotic activities in modern Russian political life. As a result the Government and Army, "intelligentsia" and people, are united as they never have been at any previous stage in an unalterable determination to carry on the war to a victorious issue.

So far as our nation is concerned, there is a deepening mutual regard which can only grow with further knowledge. There are, of course, elements that might make for mistrust, where profounder influences for good not hard at work. There is a difference in manners and temperament, for the typical Englishman is brusque, abrupt, and very business-like, while the typical Russian is most impressionable and easy-going. The Russian is creative, intuitive, visionary; we are materialistic in the best sense, and intensely practical the Russian always has his eyes on the future; we are content to regard the present and sometimes the past "England," said a young Russian philosopher in conversation, "has glorious traditions; she is content with them, and they are much in her mind as she works, attentively regarding the task of the present. But we have no traditions, or if we have, we are not very proud of them, and so our eyes are always on the future." Yet it is just these very differences, so complementary in character, that can make useful and helpful to one another, and may be trusted to lead to a lasting partnership in investigating and developing not merely the so called natural resources of the earth, but likewise the deeper realms of the spirit.

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longing for Christian unity and ending the conflict which long since has divided Christian churches. Efforts of Leo XIII for carrying out the reunion of Christianity were abruptly stopped by Pius X., who aimed at an inner reform of the Catholic clergy and turned all his energies to the crushing of modernism.

"Benedict XV. thinks it is time to renew the policy of Leo XIII., and also that a re-establishment of a political peace would be the first step toward renewed attempts to stop the splitting of Christianity into a great number of sects."

Views of the Vatican

"It seems to the Vatican that the Orthodox Slavs will be very soon called to take a more active part in the life of western nations, either Protestant or Catholic, and that it is necessary to come to an understanding with them, in order to avoid evils produced by religious intolerance."

"One of the most important tasks of the new commission will be a thorough re-examination of the arguments pro and con on the validity of Anglican ordinations. The bull 'Apostolicae Sedis' by Leo X. has settled in the negative the problem of that validity, but generally theological schools assume a more favorable attitude toward acknowledgment of the validity of Anglican orders, and the new commission of Cardinals will carefully ponder the

reasons set forth by Russian and Anglican divines against the decision of Pope Leo X. The friendship of the Anglican Church is appreciated by Rome, for she may be as a link of union between Roman Catholicism and Russian Orthodoxy.

Spurred by World Conference

The interest of the Vatican in the problem of Christian unity has been aroused by the recent progress of the World Conference, the well known initiative movement of the American Episcopal Church.

"Of course, Rome cannot see with indifference the growing friendship between Anglicanism and Orthodoxy, and consequently the new commission will examine whether American Christianity feels instinctively the need of harmonizing the various tendencies of Christian mind to form a united Protestantism which would be the first step toward a united Christianity."

"In this field it is felt in Rome that the United States has a providential mission to fulfill. America is an immense reservoir of Christian energies which cannot now exert their whole influence, for they are scattered. Therefore the fact that divided branches of Christianity may meet and discuss in the spirit of tolerance the controverted points among the Christian churches is already a great victory over the spirit of intolerance and division."

POPE IS TO RENEW MOVEMENT OF LEO FOR CHURCH UNITY

Benedict XV. Is To Appoint
Commission Looking To Re-union Of Christianity

Washington, Jan. 4.—Private letters from the Vatican received by Dr. A. Palmieri of the Library of Congress, a recognized writer on ecclesiastical subjects, announce that Pope Benedict XV. is about to appoint a commission of four Cardinals to renew a movement begun by Pope Leo XIII. and abandoned by Pope Pius X., looking to a reunion of Christianity and the cultivation of friendly relations with the Anglican Church. A public announcement on the subject from Rome is expected shortly.

New Cardinal Will Preside

The honor of presiding over the commission of Cardinals, Dr. Palmieri has been informed, will be bestowed upon Cardinal Nicola Marini, one of the new Cardinals created in the last consistory, who has devoted many years to scientific research and to the cause of a reunion of Christianity.

"The new Pope," said Dr. Palmieri, summarizing the information received from Rome, "has taken a considerable part in the efforts of neutral nations to establish peace among nations, and the Vatican's efforts have been suggested not only by a humanitarian spirit but by a

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The Mark of the Beast..	Reginald Wright Kauffman	3.00

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War Bread

War Bread: A Personal Narrative of the War and Relief in Belgium. By Edward Eyre Hunt, American Delegate of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, in charge of the Province of Antwerp. With illustrations. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$2. (gold).

Mr. Edward Eyre Hunt sailed from the United States on the 25th of August, 1914, and after an adventurous voyage landed at Rotterdam and made his way to Berlin, where he investigated war conditions and got several interesting interviews with German notables. On October 5 he left Germany for Belgium, and the next day he reached Antwerp, where he was promptly arrested as a spy. Released as soon as the mistake was made plain, he remained in Antwerp during the bombardment. And when, toward the end of that historic month, the Commission for Relief in Belgium was formed he offered his services and was put in charge of the organization of the work and the distribution of supplies in the Province of Antwerp. The book that he has written as the result of these experiences is one of the important books about the war. It is valuable, in terms of history. It is exceedingly well written, simple, dramatic, clear. It is a mine of interesting information, presented always with sympathy and never sentimentally. And, in the best sense—the "C. R. B." sense—of that much-used and much-maligned word, it is neutral. The most ignorant, or the most partisan, reader must feel the writer's fairness from beginning to end of the book. We may make guesses at his personal feeling about the war; but he is not writing his personal feeling—he is writing about what happened, and how. One may hear a great deal of scornful talk, whenever one cares to listen, about "spineless neutrality"; but there is nothing "spineless" in the neutrality that makes possible the Commission for Relief in Belgium. And the neutrality of "War Bread" is one of the fine and interesting things about a fine and interesting book. It is an illuminating presentation of a magnificent and efficient work.

Being a record of events as they happened, the book is, of course, of more or less miscellaneous content. The narrative of the capture at sea is dramatic reading. The picture of wartime Germany is full of interest and information. The interview with Liebknecht is so good that one longs to quote it all. The transition from Germany to Belgium has in it the pathos of war. But the most important as well as the larger part of the volume is the story of the establishment of the "C. R. B." and its work. It was not an easy thing. It was not a matter simply of generosity from America and compliance from Great Britain and Germany. It was a task for the most stupendous systematic effort; the organization of a complex fabric of intercourse and commerce in a country invaded, conquered, gutted, isolated, prostrated, with its industry destroyed, its communications annihilated, its whole life laid waste. And this must be done for a people under the eye of hostile armies on the one hand and in the immense personal and social disorganization of the war on the other. Furthermore, it must be done by men who were "neutral," who did not merely belong to a non-belligerent country, but whose own

every way—with money, and service, and national pride in a great achievement—the work of the Commission for Relief in Belgium and of Herbert Clark Hoover. That is one reason why this book is written. It is one reason—but only one of many—why every American ought to read it.

PSYCHOLOGY OF THE WAR

The Psychology of the Great War. By Gustave Le Bon. Translated by E. Andrews. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$3 (Gold).

The author of "The Psychology of the Crowd" is a keen-sighted, hard-thinking, courageous man. Writing now, in "The Psychology of the Great War," about the causes, the progress, the methods, the mistakes of the present conflict, looking forward to the hope of peace, he has no easy word to say. He neither blinks the menace of the present nor minimizes the dangers of the future—even if peace be made on the basis most favorable to the Allies. And he does not hesitate to point out errors made, in the conduct of the war and behind that in the failure to foresee it, by France and her allies.

M. Le Bon's present book is concerned, as is of course, obvious from the title, with the affective and emotional rather than the strategic side of the war. His theme is the preponderance of these—as he calls them—"mystic" elements over the rational bases of action in the present struggle. He says:

"Motives of mystic origin have always been the strongest of mankind's various incentives; for it is they which have created the illusions that quicken history, they under whose influence great empires have been destroyed and others founded, and they upon which even now rest the foundations of civilization. The modern world deems itself free from their sway, and yet humanity has never been more enslaved by them. Political, religious, or social, they all belong to the same family, perform the same actions, and are subject to the same laws. Reason does not rule them."

His study of the causes, remote and direct, of the present war, his analysis of the "wills of the three Emperors," are all fascinating reading and detailed examinations. As for "wanting" the war, he says, nobody wanted it. But he sums up the reasons that brought it upon the world:

"If Europe is today in conflagration, if the flower of our youth is dying in bloody battlefields, and if countless families are left desolate, it is because one nation believes itself destined to regenerate the world, upon which it means to impose its own mystic chimera of universal domination."

It is this sincere and mystical belief on the part of the German nation that will make peace so difficult.

"Whatever success Europe may win in the end over Germany's attempt at hegemony, there is no hope that it will be lasting, for the ideal of dominion is one of those mystic beliefs whose duration is never brief. A nation which has been chosen by God to conquer and regenerate the world does not readily abandon such a mission, and Germany will not relinquish it until she has been defeated many times."

Yet the author believes that the civilization for which his country is fighting must win. And to this victory he calls his nation's will. For it is will that must conquer—will alone that can. The hope of the Allies does not lie in their force of arms itself, but in their unconquerable will; Germany has already wreaked much harm upon them. (This book was written at a particularly dark hour), but she has not broken or enfeebled the spirit of one of the nations against whom she is fighting. "Neither nature nor man, nor

tate itself, can withstand a strong and steadfast will," cries M. Le Bon triumphantly at the close of his book: "I have said it over and over and I repeat it once more."

"The Psychology of the Great War" is a big book—more than 450 pages. And it is full throughout of interesting analyses, hypotheses, records. It is an unusual and important book, that should have its place in the thinking man's war library. The reader may or may not agree with M. Le Bon's viewpoint, but his study of the war should include a knowledge of this book, and he cannot fail to find it interesting. "The European war marks the beginning of an era of upheaval in our manner of life, our feelings, and our thoughts," says M. Le Bon. And his book is a contribution to the intelligence of our own approach to that era.

STORY OF THE WAR

The Story of the Great War. The Complete Historical Record of Events to Date. Illustrated with drawings, maps, and photographs. Edited by Francis J. Reynolds, former Reference Librarian of Congress; Allen L. Churchill, associate editor "The New International Encyclopedia"; Francis Trevelyan Miller, editor in chief "Photographic History of the Civil War." 10 vols. New York: P. F. Collier & Son.

The story of the great war that is told in their volumes is important both on account of its present interest and also on account of its large promise to those who in later years undertake the composition of permanent histories of the completed conflict. It is a comprehensive story, well constructed and admirably written, and from it is easy to get a reasonably full understanding of the origin and the first two years' progress of the tremendous and complicated struggle, in which before the end comes possibly the whole world will be involved.

In its narrative parts the story is told with the manifest purpose of presenting undisputed facts; and for this purpose, it may be said, has been realized, although it is possible that some statements, not now disputed, may be challenged when the matters to which they relate shall be thoroughly studied. The aim of the editors has been to show first what were the causes of the war, and then what has taken place in the several theaters in which the actions of the war have been staged.

The exposition of the causes of the war includes summaries of the recent histories of the belligerent nations, in each of which are set forth the various phases of the development of the country to which it relates and a survey of the country's economic and financial conditions and of its international relations and aspirations. After this there comes a statement of the direct causes of the war in the form of a narrative of the assassination of Franz Ferdinand and of the correspondence concerning it that preceded the opening of hostilities. Along with this statement appear some

interesting comparisons of the populations, financial resources, and military equipments of the opposing aggregations; also there appears a mass of diplomatic papers relating to the origin of the war, collected from official documents.

There follow accounts of the invasion of Belgium and of the subsequent operations on the several fronts and at sea, very good stories being told of all of the campaigns of the first two years of the war and of all of the notable battles of the period. The editors of the history would be the last ones to claim perfection for these stories and definitiveness; but the stories are remarkably creditable examples of contemporary history, notable for their clarity and fairness and for the connection they maintain between the various movements and actions of the war.

The editors have added considerably to the interest and value of their work through the publication of a number of special articles by authoritative persons who deal with the methods and machinery of the combatants and with various topics more or less closely connected with the war. The list of special articles includes: "What the War Means to America," by Major Gen. Leonard Wood; "Naval Lessons of the War," by Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight; "The World's War," by Frederick Palmer; "The Theaters of the War's Campaigns," and "Two Years of the War," by F. H. Simonds, and "The War Correspondent," by Arthur Ruhl. At the end of the tenth volume appear letters from the British, French, and German Ambassadors stationed in America in reply to invitations to express their respective views concerning the war.

MEANWHILE

Meanwhile: A Packet of War Letters. By H. L. G., with a foreword by K. W. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.

The war has brought us the publication of many records which were written for personal reading only; and some of them are not only among the most interesting but among the most universal pieces of writing that this overwhelming time has produced. "Meanwhile" is one of these. It may best be explained in the words of the woman who wrote the foreword, the recipient of the letters from England that make up the body of the book:

"It is, my belief, that they may help other people as they have helped me. . . . It was just this that gave them their value, that they were not written for effect, but to help a particular case; not intended to win credit for the writer, but just to face a disaster which many people have had to face, more or less."

This "facing" of the facts of the war is the note which the letters strike throughout. They vary in tenor with the writer's mood. They are intensely personal. They are the expression of one human being's deep thought. They are far less concerned with the happenings of the war than, at first, with the feelings and readjustments behind it, and later with its results on the mind

of man. It is impossible to give any "summing up" to so wide a collection of thoughts. But the book is of an uncertain value. And one can open it at random almost anywhere and find sentences that strike deep root in one's own mind.

In the beginning the writer is greatly interested, though sadly, in the German state of mind. He says: "It is clear that Germany is fighting with a passionate patriotism, and with a firm belief that she possesses a morality, an ideal, a hope which the world would be better for accepting. She believes that she is ringed round with envious foes, who hate her greatness and her righteousness. She believes, too, that war is the medicine of God for sick nations. The theory, hateful as it is, has a terrible consistency; and no one can doubt the intensity of the faith which inspires her. . . . No one can doubt that there is a sublime self-sacrifice about it all; and all passion that ends in cheerful, reckless self-immolation, in a thirst for obedience, has something sacred about it. . . . No rational person can sweep it all away as pure aggressiveness. . . ."

That is very interesting reading in a letter from an Englishman to his friend; although it is equally interesting to read the beginning of the next letter: "No, indeed, I have no vestige of sympathy with our foes. . . ." He adds, later:

"I believe with every fibre of my being in the hopes of liberty, and hate the theory of force; but I cannot take refuge in a blind faith; and the more repugnant to me the cause of my opponents is, the more anxious I am to do justice to it, and to see what its claims really are."

There follows some fine examination of England, an examination deeply patriotic, glowingly sincere. And there is an exceedingly interesting consideration of the possibility of peace. Of the pacifists later the writer says:

"I have not found a single human being yet who wanted war, and I personally have not met a single person, male or female, who wanted to stop the war at all costs. I gather that there are a few pacifists—no one likes to call them pacifists—-but I think that rather an unnecessary row has been made about them."

At the end the writer says: "The war still pours its dark stream between me and the sunny hills of Heart's Desire. But I have

gained this—that I feel that blessed land to be there waiting, if not for us, at least for those that come after us."

And after some reflections on success and failure, discouragement and hope, he adds: "I believe in the resistance of human nature and its power of recovery. . . . See how France has been drained again and again of wealth and life! Yet she is of all nations the one who lives most freely, and fully, in her love of beauty, her fine grace, her interest in ideas, her home affections, and this after endless disasters. The only nation in Europe which has gone rankly to seed from success is Germany herself."

Beautifully written, sincere, deeply thoughtful, the "packet of letters" is one of the really fine books from the war.

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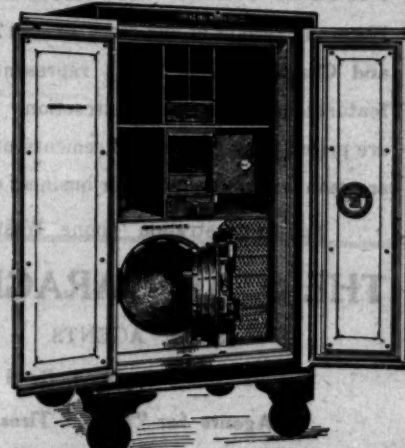
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URGES JAPAN-CHINESE ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

Former Minister of Peking Government Says That Must Precede Political Agreement

Tokio, Feb. 15.—That economic co-operation between Japanese and Chinese businessmen must come before real political ties between the two nations are possible was the essence of an address made by Mr. Lou Tsun-yu, former Chinese Minister to Tokio, at a luncheon given in his honor by the Tokio Chamber of Commerce yesterday.

Mr. Lou is visiting this country on behalf of the Communications Bank of China, of which he is a director. He has also come to promote economic relations between his country and Japan. His views on this subject were endorsed by Mr. Nakano, President of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce, and Baron Shibusawa, who both delivered addresses at the luncheon.

Besides Mr. Lou, there were present several other guests, including Mayor Okuda, of Tokio; Baron Shibusawa, Baron Kondo, Baron Okura, Baron Go, Mr. Shimura, President of the Hypothec Bank of Japan; and Mr. Zenzaburo Yasuda of Yasuda Bank.

Baron Shibusawa, in his address expressed the hope that Mr. Lou will succeed in his mission to this country.

U.S. ASIATIC FLEET NEWS

Manila, February 12.—The following changes in rating of enlisted men of the Asiatic Fleet are announced:—

Galveston

Paul Doolittle, F. 1c. to Oiler.
E. T. Hawley, E. 3c. (g) to E. 2c. (g).
E. L. Hollis, M. A. 2c. to S. C. 2c.
N. Hughes, F. 3c. to E. 2c.
P. E. Kimball, Sea. to G. M. 3c.
J. H. Lee, G. M. 2c. to G. M. 1c.
B. J. Lewis, G. M. 2c. to G. M. 1c.
O. S. Melkie, Sea. 2c. to Sea.
E. Moreau, Sea. 2c. to Bugler.
A. M. Pflughaupt, Sea. 2c. to Sea.
M. A. Reeves, F. 3c. to F. 1c.
D. E. Wampler, M. M. 2c. to M. M. 1c.
N. E. Wert, Sea. 2c. to Sea.
C. E. Wilson, Sea. to G. M. 3c.

Elcano

L. H. Cartledge, Sea. to Cox.
H. S. Wilber, Sea. to G. M. 3c.
A-5
W. J. Utterback, G. M. 3c. to G. M. 2c.
A-2
A. Fountain, G. M. 2c. to G. M. 1c.
Wilmington
C. Brochhausen, G. M. 2c. to G. M. 1c.
W. Bunhard, Sea. 2c. to Sea.
J. W. J. Colquhoun, F. 1c. to Oiler.
B. F. Hardin, F. 3c. to F. 2c.
G. A. Jordan, Sea. 2c. to Sea.
F. L. Kuhn, F. 1c. to Oiler.
V. H. Miller, Sea. 2c. to Sea.
C. D. Monroe, Sea. 2c. to Sea.
E. H. Petsche, F. 3c. to F. 2c.
J. Prince, Sea. 2c. to Sea.
W. H. Roberts, F. 1c. to M. M. 2c.
W. H. Wishard, Sea. to Cox.
Decatur
H. Mundy, M. M. 1c. to C. M. M.
Monadnock
L. Earton, M. A. 3c. to G. M. 3c.
Wompatuck
R. P. Bielka, M. M. 2c. to M. M. 1c.

SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

Darcy Matched With McCoy



Al McCoy, American Middleweight Champion. Darcy, Australian champion pugilist, today closed a contract with Hugh Grant Brown to meet Al McCoy in March at Madison Square Garden, New York City. Darcy is to receive \$50,000 as his end.

Pte. de Jonge wins second leg on cup and spoon for highest score.

Future handicap 1%.

'C' Class

2nd Lieut. St. G. R. Clark ... 26 net

Pte. E. T. Forrestier ... 25 "

" N. Thomson ... 25 "

Lieut. Clark wins first leg on cup

and spoon for highest score.

Future handicap 4.25%.

Shooting

First Reserves, S.V.C.

Twenty-two members of the above unit competed on Sunday in the monthly competition, ranges being 200 and 600 yards. The following are the results:—

'A1' Class

Pte. Blagden ... 28 26 26 80

Pte. Forsyth ... 26 27 53 0 53

Cpl. Crighton ... 28 26 54 0 51

Cpl. J. Johnson ... 28 22 50 0 50

Pte. Prideaux ... 17 18 35 0 35

*Winner of spoon.

*First leg on Cup. Future handicap 3.

'A' Class

Pte. Mitchell ... 21 27 48 5 43

Lieut. Johnson ... 25 14 39 7 32

*Wins spoon. No competition in this class.

'B' Class

Pte. Singer ... 27 21 48 3 45*

Pte. Scott ... 25 17 42 3 39

Major Wingrove ... 17 17 34 3 31

Pte. Pedersen ... 13 17 30 0 30

*Wins spoon and 2nd leg on cup.

'C' Class

Pte. Thomson ... 21 19 40 3 37*

Pte. Akehurst ... 23 16 29 3 36

Pte. Larson ... 25 18 38 5 33

Pte. Burke Scott ... 21 18 34 3 31

Pte. Kemp ... 17 13 30 0 30

Pte. Hill, C. J. G. ... 24 3 27 0 27

Pte. Ryde ... 20 6 26 0 26

Pte. Jensen ... 15 9 24 0 24

Pte. Wolfe ... 12 3 14 0 14

Pte. Hinton ... 4 5 9 0 9

*Winner of spoon and 2nd leg on cup. Future handicap 5.

Golf

The Shanghai Golf Club will play the Hong Kong Golf Club next Sunday, the teams being as follows:—

S. G. C. H. G. C.

R. A. Lawson v. T. S. Forrest.

E. I. M. Barrett v. E. W. Godfrey.

A. Wragge v. J. C. Dyer.

C. T. Beath v. H. M. Little.

G. F. Brown v. W. W. Cox.

J. G. Macdonald v. R. E. Wilson.

A. Gray v. E. O. Cumming.

W. J. Hawkins v. Sir H. de Saumarez.

F. M. Nield v. F. O. Reynolds.

L. Evans v. E. F. Mackay.

A. G. Stephen v. F. H. Crossley.

O. Crewe-Read v. R. J. Marshall.

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 22, 1917

Washington's Birthday

GEORGE Washington, first President of the United States, whose birthday the American community in Shanghai will celebrate today, was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, on February 22, 1732. His great grandfather had settled in the same county in 1658. Washington was elected President in 1789 and served two terms (he refused a third term) retiring from his high office in 1797. He died at Mount Vernon, December 14, 1799.

It was on May 30, 1775, that John Adams, afterwards to become the second President of the United States, nominated Washington for the high and responsible position of Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United Colonies. On the 15th day of the following June the nomination was formally made by Thomas Johnson, of Maryland, and unanimously confirmed.

Washington, the historians inform us, rising, said with great earnestness: "Since the Congress desires, I will enter upon the momentous duty and exert every power I possess in its service and for the support of the glorious cause. But I beg it may be remembered by every gentleman in the room that I this day declare with the utmost sincerity, I do not think myself equal to the command I am honored with."

He refused to take any pay for his services, but said he would keep an accurate account of his personal expenses, which Congress might reimburse, should it see fit, after the close of the war.

At Cambridge, Massachusetts, on the 3rd of July, beneath the spreading elm ever since famous in song and story, Washington assumed the command that had been thrust upon him by the Congress.

He was a tall, finely formed, dignified man, with a most noble air, and dressed, according to the fashion of the time, in a blue broadcloth coat, buff small clothes, silk stockings and the "Continental" hat. He was 6 feet 3 inches tall, weighed 210 pounds, and was known to possess prodigious strength and endurance. It is said that as the General wheeled his horse and drew his sword there went up from the crowd the shout of joyous satisfaction which seemed to say: "He is the man!"

And they were right. During the eight years and a half that he held his high command Washington never made a vital mistake or failed to take advantage of the mistakes of the enemy. His great qualities were courage, commonsense and far-sightedness.

Always cool and self-possessed, always hopeful in the midst of adversity, patient with the delays of the Congress, and long-suffering under the unjust criticism of designing and unprincipled men in high places, he remained faithful among the faithless and resolutely persevered until he won the victory—a victory which, in all probability, could not have been won without him.

On November 25, 1783, the British evacuated New York; on the December 4, Washington took leave of his brother officers in France's Tavern, New York, and on December 23, in the presence of Congress and of a throng of ladies and gentlemen at Annapolis, the great and good man gave up the sword which he first drew from its scabbard under the elm at Cambridge.

Nor did he forget a little promise he made to the Congress when he assumed command of its armies. At Philadelphia, on his way to Annapolis, he had handed to the Controller of the Treasury a neatly written manuscript containing an accurate statement of his expenses during the war. The sum, which he had spent out of his private fortune, amounted to \$64,315. For his personal services he would accept no compensation.

He was first inaugurated President on April 30, 1789, at Federal Hall, corner of Wall and Nassau streets, New York City, and with his inauguration began the great

experiment of self-government in America. Of the results of that experiment we need not speak. They are before us and speak for themselves. Of Washington himself America is eminently proud, and of Washington America has the right to be proud, for the "Father of His Country" was, in every sense of the word, a whole man.

After the closest scrutiny, from every part of the world, for over a century and a quarter, it is still to be proven that anything mean, or mercenary, or dishonorable or unpatriotic ever came near the head or heart of our first President.

Washington loved his country with a whole heart. He was a patriot to the core. His first, last and only ambition was to do what he could to promote the high end to which the Republic was dedicated. Washington was not a learned man but his head was clear and his heart was pure, and he felt that the result of his government should be the "greatest good to the greatest number" of his fellow citizens.

From that high and sacred conviction Washington never once swerved, and when he quit his exalted office he did so with clean hands and unimpaired fame, leaving behind him a name which is probably the most illustrious in the annals of the race.

Many Americans will be asking themselves what Washington would do in the present crisis between the United States and Germany, were he alive today and in power. They will be thinking about the advice he gave against "foreign entanglements" in his Farewell Address of 1796. In this connection they will do well to remember that there is no man alive more capable of judging or more qualified judge what Washington would do than President Wilson, who has written one of the few recognised standard *Lives of Washington*.

They will also do well to remember that in the Jay Treaty, concluded with Great Britain in 1794, Washington agreed not to enter the war then prevailing in Europe on behalf of France, and that when he died, in 1799 it was in the midst of preparations for war with France, largely due to the refusal to abrogate the treaty in question.

In other words Washington wished to caution those who came after him and to establish a general principle of conduct with regard to Europe, and this he certainly succeeded in doing. And there is no gainsaying the worth of the caution and principle. But in his own life, when in his judgment, for the good and for the safety of his own country and all that it stood for and represented in the world, it became necessary to enter into such an "entanglement," he entered it, and was quite prepared to fight his way through it. And we have no doubt that his present eminent successor in the chief magistracy is equally ready to go the same length, and all George Washington's countrymen with him.

Pulling the Belt Tight

(New York World)

MOST ominous for the German people is the warning given by Dr. Michaelis, Under Secretary of the Interior, that for many years, even after peace, there must be sharp rationing as regards the most important foodstuffs. Sacrifices and privations enforced through military necessity in order to fortify the powers of resistance of the nation in time of war may be endured by civilians from a grim sense of duty. An empire under siege has little choice. But that the return of peace will bring conditions little better, that for a long period afterward Germans will be compelled "to keep the belt pulled tight," is a desperate prospect. Triumphs that the Kaiser loudly proclaims, ultimate victory which his Ministers and Generals boastfully predict, cannot avert universal hardship. In any circumstances, Germany's debt will be enormous, its resources depleted and its man-power reduced, and scarcity and hunger will be the penalty to be shared by all. It was not with such promises to his subjects that Kaiser Wilhelm plunged into war thirty months ago.

From Food Dictator Batoeki, too, come similar gloomy forecasts. "Even with the most favorable peace," he declares, "there will be no prospect for a long time of sufficient wealth to enable the state wholly or even in large part to support its invalids. Therefore, charity will not suffice." They must be set to work and made to support themselves.

Small wonder that, from within, Germany feels the urgent need of ending the war by setting on foot negotiations where its armies have failed to dictate terms of surrender to the enemies.

Germany And The Next War

No lasting peace appears, whatever may be the official views of the Government, to enter into the calculations of some of the captains of industry in Germany, at least if the views of Dr. Walter Rathenau are typical. As the head of one of the greatest electrical industries in the world, the Allgemeine Electricitats Gesellschaft, popularly known as the "A. E. G.," Dr. Rathenau occupies high rank among the commercial magnates of the Fatherland, while his genius for organization is such that, since the war began, the task of mobilizing industry has been committed to his charge by the Government. Under these circumstances, Dr. Rathenau's utterances acquire special significance, and it is somewhat of a shock to find an article from his pen in the Berlin *Local Anzeiger*, in which he discusses the need of industrial preparation for a future war, which he apparently regards as inevitable. He says:

"We began the war a year too soon. When we have secured a German peace we must begin at once a reorganization upon a broader and firmer basis than ever before. Establishments that produce raw materials essential to the Army must not only continue their work, but enter into it upon lines of increased energy, forming thus the kernel of economic Germany in preparing in the economic sense for the next war. We must carefully calculate in advance, in view of lessons learned in this war, what our country lacks in raw material or essentials of raw material, and secure immense reserves to remain unused until a day in the future. We must organize a genuine industrial mobilization as we had a military mobilization. Every technician or semitechnician, enrolled or not in the list of mobilized, must be empowered through official credentials to take charge and direction of a given establishment upon the second day following a new declaration of war. Every establishment manufacturing for commercial purposes must be mobilized also and understand officially that upon the third day after declaration of war its entire abilities are to be devoted to serving the Army upon demand."

"It must also be determined in advance just what quantities and sort of essentials such establishment can furnish the Army in a given time. Each establishment also should be required to furnish a detailed list of workmen who can be dispensed with, these alone to be mobilized in the military sense."

While preparations must be made at home, Dr. Rathenau would have the diplomats of the Fatherland busy abroad in order that some of the experiences of this war may be obliterated in the future. He writes:

"We must finally establish some definite commercial understanding with nations outside Europe that will offer them advantages to be duly specified in detail whereby these nations, as neutrals, will find it to their direct disadvantage commercially to trade or sell munitions during war to either ourselves or our enemies. We can afford to offer such conditions ourselves. And finally, when the next war comes, it must not be a year too soon."

These frank utterances from one of the leading capitalists of Germany have produced in France a marked reaction against peace, and we find that brilliant French author and academician, Mr. Rene Bazin, using Dr. Rathenau's article as a text for an impassioned appeal to the United States not to insist too strongly on peace-proposals at the present time. Mr. Bazin writes:

"Here, in a nutshell, is what Allied Europe has long understood, and what has not been truly understood in the United States save by a relative few. 'It is the reason why the war would be continued for ten years if necessary by France, England, and their allies. It is the reason why nothing short of the 'knockout' will serve. It is the reason why any talk or effort for peace would be ill received, even if backed by the best of motives and official sanction from the greatest of neutrals, or the smallest, or all the neutrals collectively."

"The war-cloud that hung over Europe for thirty years prior to August, 1914, must be dispersed finally and forever. The intolerable conditions prevailing must be finally made impossible of repetition. The horrors and miseries, the suffering and privation, the whole gamut of evil that no single individual can understand through reading the writing of another, that must be seen, felt, experienced through the senses to be grasped even in the least sense, must never again be a worldly portion."

"This will only be possible through making war against war until a humane peace is the reward. It would be as impossible under a German peace as would a railway-journey to Mars."

Battle of Bu na Vista 70 Years Ago Today

February 22, 1847

This is the seventieth anniversary of the battle of Buena Vista, fought between the Americans under General Taylor and the Mexicans under Santa Anna.

Learning that the greater part of Taylor's army had been taken from him to aid Scott in his siege of Vera Cruz, Santa Anna concluded that he would attack the Americans, and in their weakened state, annihilate them. The attack was promptly made, with the result that Santa Anna little expected. The five thousand Americans inflicted upon the twenty thousand Mexicans an overwhelming defeat, driving them from the field in utter rout and confusion. The Mexican dead left upon the field numbered five hundred and fifty-seven, to say nothing of those that were carried off the field, and the two thousand or more that were wounded. The American loss in killed and wounded was about eight hundred.

As a result of the victory at Buena Vista all the northern part of Mexico passed into American possession, and "Old Zach," having nothing more to do, assigned the command of his army to General Wool and returned to the United States, leaving General Scott to finish up the business at Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico.

Apocryph of the battle of Buena Vista, it may be said that as it was in that battle so it was in every battle of the war. From the beginning to the end of the war the Mexicans did not win a solitary victory.

The Mexicans showed a splendid courage; in nearly every instance they greatly outnumbered their adversaries, and in nearly every instance, again, they had the advantage of position; still the Americans invariably beat them.

At Palo Alto two thousand Americans routed six thousand Mexicans, and at Resaca de la Palma the odds were about the same. At Monterey, Taylor with six thousand men stormed a place that was defended by a force twelve thousand strong. At Buena Vista the odds were four to one against the Americans, as they were also at Sacramento. At Sierra Gordo General Scott, with eight thousand men, found Santa Anna strongly entrenched with twelve thousand, and yet he walked right over him, killing and wounding a thousand of his men, capturing three thousand and dispersing the rest. Finally Scott, with twelve thousand men as against thirty thousand of the enemy, won Churubusco, Chapultepec and the City of Mexico itself.

Thus, in every instance throughout the Mexican War, were the invaders victorious, and notwithstanding the fact that the advantage in numbers and in position was invariably with those whose country they were invading.

This is a decidedly unique fact in the history of warfare, since it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find another conflict between two nations in which there was not, to some extent at least, division of the honors of the battlefield.

The explanation is left for the psychologists, study the deeper traits of men and nations.

A Silly Professor

(Daily Mail)

Some time since Mr. Bertrand Russell was forbidden to leave the country of his birth or to approach certain areas rightly placed under military control.

Instantly his friends raised their voices in the Press to deplore an injustice which, they said, had been done to a distinguished man of science. Today, yet us hope, they are regretting their impetuosity.

As Mr. Bertrand Russell was not permitted, happily for us, to carry his opinions across the Atlantic, he has sent them to America by stealth, and all the world must acknowledge the sound reason which lay behind the Government's prohibition.

By a pitiful evasion of the censor, Mr. Russell has despatched what he calls pretentiously an "open letter" to the President of the United States. So open is it that all who wish may read it on either side the ocean. So pretentious is it that I do not think it can be matched in the annals of folly. If we may believe Mr. Russell, he engrosses in his proper person all the wisdom of all the ages. He alone understands the meaning of the war; he alone can measure the chances of a decision. "The military situation," says he, "has now developed to the point where the ultimate issue is clear, in its broad outlines, to

all who are capable of thought." That is to say, they are clear to Mr. Russell and the handful of fanatics who hang upon his foolish words. And what is clear? That no victory on either side is possible!

This profound authority upon the art and science of war does not explain by what process he arrives at his solemn conclusion. He is not an adept at military tactics. The history of the past is veiled from his eyes. He betrays his ignorance at the outset by informing President Wilson that if he brought the war to an end he would perform "a signal service to mankind, surpassing even the service of Abraham Lincoln, great as that was." Even Mr. Russell should have discovered before he addressed a letter to the head of a neutral Power that the service which Abraham Lincoln did the world was to refuse to conclude peace when he saw plainly before him the duty of war, and to make it evident to all busybodies—there were many Mr. Russells then—that he would not brook their interference. But Mr. Russell, knowing nothing, being incapable of clear thought, dares to challenge the settled opinion of Sir Douglas Haig and the other military experts.

What would he say, I wonder, to a soldier who, without any scientific training, presumed to tell him what he should think of mathematics or philosophy?

Sublimely Ridiculous

And this paragon of wisdom, this Admirable Crichton of universal knowledge, does not stay his pretensions at military science. He has the means, so he boasts, of gauging the public opinion of all the world. The "influential persons" who advocate the continuance of a war which shall free Europe from slavery are "largely deceptive." We have it on the word of a philosopher. The Press is "everywhere" under the control of the Government," and counts for nothing. So says the distinguished mathematician who is no longer permitted to lecture in his college. Wisdom and knowledge, in brief, were born with Mr. Russell and will die with him. "From considerable personal experience," says this egregious personage, "reinforced by all I can learn from others, I believe the desire for peace is almost universal." We all know who those "others" are. The members of the Union of Democratic Control, who are not permitted by the good sense of the country to perorate in public meetings. If Mr. Russell had any desire to know the truth, I would recommend him to ask Mr. Ramsay MacDonald how it fares with him when he attempts to persuade his fellow-citizens.

But it is in the last lines of his "open letter" that Mr. Russell rises to the topmost height of the sublimely ridiculous. "While all who have power in Europe"—these are his words—"speak for what they falsely believe to be the interests of the separate nations, I am compelled by a profound conviction to speak for all the nations in the name of Europe. In the name of Europe I appeal to you to bring us peace." Is it not a magnificent spectacle, the spectacle of Mr. E. Russell speaking in the name of Europe? Whence did he derive the right to make himself the single voice of millions? Did all Europe meet in secret conclave and appoint Mr. Russell its solitary mouthpiece? Or does he mistake his own ignorance for the settled conviction of a continent? If only he had a shred of humor, if only he could laugh once at his own pretentiousness, then never again would he presume to open his mouth in speech.

How Damage is Done

But he has no humor, and he will chatter idly until a peace which he does not dream of once more brings security and happiness to the world. What he wants most ardently is a peace without security and without happiness. Ever since the war began he has prated as loudly as he could to the detriment of the country which has bred and educated him and which now affords him protection. We know his views of old. "The armies and navies of the world," he thinks, "are kept up by three causes: cowardice, love of dominion, and lust of blood." So much he confided more than a year ago to the ear of German America. His ideal of life is the ideal of the traveller who willingly gives his purse to the highwayman, though he might defend himself if he chose. If the Germans had levied tribute upon England, then, says Mr. Russell, England should have paid it. It would have been cheaper in the longer run and it would have saved lives and trouble. Would it? If Mr. Russell could spare a few hours from philosophy and devote them to the study of history he would soon discover the harsh fate which has always overtaken, and justly overtaken, those nations which

were too idle or too cowardly to defend themselves.

The war has made us acquainted with many of Mr. Russell's kind. We know them well, these foolish ones, in whom vanity has eaten up what poor shreds of humor they may have once possessed, who believe that because they have solved a problem in mathematics they are fit to pronounce upon all the issues of war and peace, of life and death. Never once since the war began have they acted or spoken for the good of their country. Never once have they raised their voices against the outrages committed by the Germans. The cold frivolity of their minds knows neither gratitude nor patriotism. At home, where they are recognized for what they are, they can do little harm, since in the very moment when they boast their control of public opinion

they cannot get a hearing. There is no end to the damage which they do in Germany and the neutral countries, where no allowance is made for their vanity and where their unimportance is ill-understood.

Mr. Russell, for example, is known in the United States as a mathematician, and many idlers are found to believe that because he has won a certain reputation in the field of science he is fit to force his views upon President Wilson, that, though he has no following in his own country, he may borrow the voice of all Europe. But, indeed, we have had enough of them, who love every nation but their own, who are never happy if they are not doing England a disservice. It is the business of the Government to render them silent and innocuous. For our part, we shall expect of them justice and truth when the ox speaks, and not before.

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Snapshots

A man may class his wife as a bird of paradise during the honeymoon—and as a parrot later in the game.

"It is not the menu that makes a good dinner; it's the men you sit next to."

As a general thing, the genius is

called a fool until he makes a hit.

Scaled Orders

Bachelor uncle: "Well, Frankie, what do you want now?" Frankie: "Oh, I want to be rich!" Uncle: "Rich? Why?" Frankie: "Because I want to be petted, and ma says you are an old fool, but must be petted because you are rich—but it's a great secret, and I mustn't tell!"

Animals That Glow ☉ Eyes Used As Lanterns

By Garrett P. Servis

A SINGULAR commentary on the irresistible strength of intellectual curiosity when once it has been aroused, causing its possessor to pursue his favorite investigations in spite of the most distracting occurrences around him, is

furnished by an English officer who has recently written to a scientific journal an account of his observations, amid the war-torn fields of France, upon a phosphorescent centipede.

The subject is hardly one that would arouse much enthusiasm in the ordinary reader, and yet this officer, who has a mind that does not lose its ordinary balance when the world around him is shaken with convulsions that will probably change the course of history, has hit upon one of the greatest mysteries of life on this planet. Phosphorescent centipedes are not common, but they share with a few other animals a property which puzzles biologists, and may continue to be discussed with wonder when wars have ceased to be waged.

If we could produce light from our

heads or hands at will, to frighten our enemies or attract our friends, we should not be astonished, provided that we were all born with so strange a power, but when we find this singular endowment given to animals low in the scale of being, and restricted to a small number of the earth's myriad inhabitants, our curiosity is aroused.

Considering how useful it might be to us in certain emergencies, we may even wonder why it was left out of our equipment, and whether in some other world it may not be associated with the vital activities of beings as highly intelligent as ourselves. In fact, so profound a thinker as Sir Humphry Davy imagined that Saturn might be inhabited by intellectual creatures actually possessing the power of producing a phosphorescent illumination around them, because of the relative feebleness of sunlight on their planet.

Science does not yet know exactly how or why the firefly flashes his tiny torches through the darkness of a Summer night, or the glowworm lights up his steady beam in the warm grass. Sexual attraction is one probable suggestion that has been offered, but nobody, as far as I know, has ever yet followed up the details of one of these courtships by self-made candlelight.

Life in the lower world may have romances no less absorbing than those that occur on our level.

The phenomenon becomes imposing in the highest degree as it is sometimes manifested in the vast wastes of the ocean, giving rise to spectacles of indescribable grandeur, strangeness and beauty. Everybody who has been much at sea has beheld these wonderful displays, when the surface of the water, especially in the track of vessels, gleams and flashes with vivid fire.

These effects are believed to be produced by countless multitudes of minute luminous organisms, the single-celled protozoa. There are

stories, more or less apocryphal, perhaps, of the face of the ocean being turned at night into a great luminous expanse, bright enough to cast shadows, the strange light extending to the horizon, and filling all observers with awe and even with terror.

Such displays are sometimes called "the milk sea," or "the white sea," and according to the descriptions of them hardly anything in nature could have a more daunting effect upon the mind. Not less surprising than the discovery made by modern scientific explorations that the sea is inhabited at great depths by animals fitted to their peculiar surroundings and unable to survive in the relatively slight pressure of the upper waters, is the additional discovery that many of these strange animals, which never see the light of day, possess luminous organs, some most ingeniously adapted to produce a faint but effective illumination around them.

Some of these organs are carried on what might be described as poles projecting from the head, as a salmon spearer carries his lantern, and many are arranged about the eyes of the animal in such a manner as to send the light where it is needed. Dr. P. C. Mitchell says that "it is probable that in the higher types these organs are used by the fish actually as lanterns in the dark abysses of the sea."

What a happy substitute for a jack lantern a deer stalker would find in a luminous eye in the center of his forehead, which he could cause to glow or to extinguish itself by a simple exercise of his will!

The luminous organs of many phosphorescent animals have been carefully studied and dissected, but their manner of working remains obscure. Oxidation is believed to play a most important part in the phenomenon. These animal lights are of various colors, including blue, purple and red, but the commonest tint is green, or greenish yellow.

Besides the familiar fireflies and glowworms, there are luminous mollusks, crustaceans, cephalopods, centipedes, ants and bacteria. One can feel a sympathetic interest in an ant able to turn on his own light without even touching a button, when wandering in the darkness of his labyrinthine tunnels.

The Manicure Lady

She Gives an Argument On
Settling Down

By William F. Kirk

"Now that the Holidays has went into the past," said the Manicure Lady, "I suppose we can settle down again and live like human beings. I don't want no more such shopping sessions as I have went through. I

am broke and weary, believe me, George."

"I didn't spend much time or money," said the Head Barber. "Now let the old gesheft go on. Tips and toll from now on, and you and me ready to retire in a few more years."

"The tips and toll part of it sounds natural," said the Manicure Lady. "But I can't figure out no way to retire until I retire for the long sleep. And sometimes I don't care much when it comes."

"I know, that ain't no way in which to look at the future in. You gotta look at Life different than that, George, if you want that there true happiness that great men tells us about. Lives of great men all remind us we must leave our troubles behind us, or however it goes."

"I wish I had your recipe for keeping chipper," said the Head Barber. "I can't see where you get all this joy stuff out of life. It aint there for me."

"It's there if you only think so, George," said the Manicure Lady. "You gotta think happy thoughts to be happy. I learned that out of a book. Think about flowers and bees."

"I think about bees every time I get stung," said the Head Barber. "and I didn't get that out of a book either. The only happiness I get is when I get my pay, and it only lasts as long as the pay, which aint long. I guess most of this stuff about happiness is wrote by guys with a bankroll. The same as songs about home and mother is wrote by orphans."

"How can a gent think about flowers and bees in a barber shop? It aint in the books, kid. Imagine a flower or a bee sticking around

here, all mixed up with the shaving soap and bay rum. Can you imagine that?"

"A person can imagine anything they want to," said the Manicure Lady, rather vaguely. "You know, I mean you can think of all them lights and shades of existence and all them mountains and plains and meadows no matter where you are. You want to try that some time, George. Instead of all the time dopping out horses and wondering how you can beat the bookies. You ain't got no idea how it will make your intellect more intellectual!"

"I always get balled up when I try to think about them outside things," said the Head Barber. "I guess I'm kind of rusty in the upper story, living the same old way every day. If I ever said anything at home about Shakespears or about a flower or a blue sky the Missus would think I had went back to the hard stuff. I wouldn't want her to think that, kiddo."

"She wouldn't think that," said the Manicure Lady. "She would be glad and surprised."

"You don't know my old lady very well, said the Head Barber. "She watches me close for signs."

"I guess, George," said the Manicure Lady, "that she's gotta. She don't wanta, but she's gotta."

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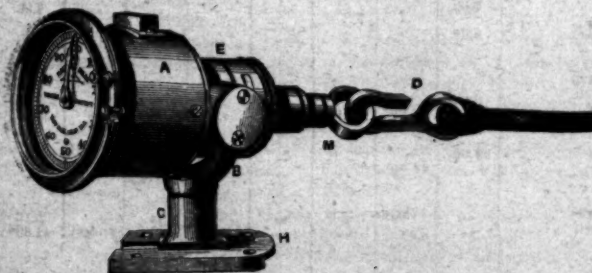
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 21, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate
@ 11 1/2 = Tls. 7.15 @ 71.9 = \$1.60

Tls.
Mex. Exchange, Market rate... 71.525
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch...
Bar Silver...
Copper Cash... 1852
Sovereigns...
Buying rate @ 3/6 1/2 = Tls. 5.61
Each @ 71.9 = Mex. \$ 7.80
Peking Bar... 293
Native Interest... .02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver... 35d.
Bank Rate of Discount... 5 1/2 %
Market rate of discount... 5 %
3 m.s. ... 5 %
4 m.s. ... 5 %
6 m.s. ... 5 %
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. Fr. 27.80
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 47 1/2
Consols... 1 1/2

Exchange Closing Quotations

London... T.T. 8-7
London... Demand 8-7 1/2
India... (nominal) T.T. 25 1/2
Paris... T.T. 49 1/2
Paris... Demand 49 1/2
New York... T.T. 35 1/2
New York... Demand 35 1/2
Hongkong... T.T. 66 1/2
Japan... T.T. 59 1/2
Batavia... T.T. 209 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

London... 4 m.s. Ctds. 3-5 1/2
London... 4 m.s. Docy. 3-5 1/2
London... 6 m.s. Ctds. 3-5 1/2
London... 6 m.s. Docy. 3-5 1/2
Paris... 4 m.s. 5 1/2
New York... 4 m.s. 35 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR FEBRUARY.

11 = Hk. Tls. 4.97
Hk. Tls. 1 = Francs 5.59
1 = Marks 14.57
Gold \$1 = Hk. Tls. 1.05
Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen 1.87
1 = Rupee 3.92
1 = Rouble 2.44
1 = Mex. \$ 1.50
† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, February 21, 1917.

Official
S. M. C. 6% Debs 1903 Tls. 91.50
Langkats Tls. 19.25
Telephones Tls. 55.00
Anglo-Java Tls. 10.10
Consolidated Tls. 5.10
Tianah Merah Tls. 1.05
Zhangs Tls. 6.00
H. & S. Banks 630.00

Sharebrokers Association Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, February 21, 1917.

Official
Zhangs Tls. 6.00 cash
Anglo-Java Tls. 10.00 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuters Service

London, February 19.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex:
Spot: 3s. 3 1/4 d. paid.
April to June: 3s. 3d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Steady.
Last quotation, London, Feb. 17:—
Spot: 3s. 3d. buyers.
April to June: 3s. 2 1/2 d. to 3s. 2 3/4 d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.

January Rubber Outputs

The local secretaries of the Permat Rubber Estate, Ltd., inform us that according to advice received from the Estate, the estimated output of dry rubber for the month of January last was 3,968 lbs., the lower output being due to the Chinese New Year holidays and heavy rains.

Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held Tuesday afternoon, it was decided to recommend at the Annual General Meeting that the balance of the Profit & Loss Account of Tls. 247,614.98 be augmented by Tls. 50,000 from the Equalisation Dividend's A/c and appropriated as follows:

To pay a final dividend of 6% (making 12% for the year) ... 234,000.00
Transfer to Improve-ments & Renewals Account ... 43,606.00
Carry forward to New Account ... 19,908.68
Tls. 297,514.68

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Permat Rubber Estate Pays 10 Per Cent

At the sixth annual general meeting of shareholders in the Permat Rubber Estate, Ltd., held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms, yesterday, a final dividend of five per cent was authorised, making ten per cent for the year. Mr. J. Frost presided, the other directors present being Messrs. T. H. Harris and J. H. Osborne. The total shares represented numbered 6,221.

The Chairman said: The report and accounts having been in your hands for several days, I will, with your permission, take them as read. The directors have endeavored to give you as much information relative to the working of the estate as it is possible to do and there will be very little for me to say on this point.

You will notice that the old block of 148 1/2 acres has been considerably thinned out and now contains about 165 trees to the acre. This thinning-out was necessary and will, no doubt, result in a better output per tree in the future. The 140 acre block planted in 1913 has 150 trees to the acre and our agents expect to begin tapping these trees in the latter part of 1917.

The 100 acre block was only planted in October, 1916 and, owing to the long drought, many of the young trees died and will be replaced when the weather is favorable. This area is also planted 150 to the acre. The total planted area of the estate is now 388 1/2 acres and it is your directors' policy to continue adding to the planted area as the funds of the company permit and as, in their opinion, is deemed advisable.

The estimated output for the year was 60,000 lbs., whilst the actual amount realised is 63,172 lbs., which is about 9,000 lbs. less than last year and is entirely due to the thinning-out which I have just mentioned. The estimate for the current year is 61,000 lbs., but we expect to see this exceeded. The cost of our rubber shows a slight advance, due to the increased cost of tools, assessment, etc. Against this, we have the excellent average price of 2s. 5d. per lb. for all grades, which is the highest for some years. Unfortunately, exchange has been and still continues very much against us, so that our accounts would have been better had it not been for this factor. The year's working shows a profit of

Tls. 36,919. This is less than the previous year and is in direct ratio to the decreased output.

An interim dividend of 5% was paid on May 1, 1916 and your directors recommend the payment of a final 5%, making 10% for the year. We propose writing Tls. 7,063.31 off development account and carrying forward Tls. 11,864.24 to the new account.

The payment of a dividend when exchange is so unfavorable has met with adverse comment from many shareholders and your directors have given the matter careful consideration before coming to a decision. It is known that a certain section of the shareholders expect a dividend and, as the money has been made, we felt that they are entitled to it, even if exchange is against us.

I might explain that, as money was received from the estate, it has been invested in local securities, which show a return of about 6%, or it was allowed to remain in Gold at 5%, in the hope of exchange being in our favor when the time came for paying a dividend. To sell any of our investments at the present moment would show a considerable book loss and I should like to hear the views of any shareholder on this point.

The wisest course would probably be to pass the final dividend and, when exchange becomes more favorable, an interim dividend would be declared. This procedure would benefit both the company and the shareholders.

The directors have recommended a dividend, but it is in the power of the shareholders not to pass this recommendation.

Many companies are now giving various sums to war funds and, as there seems to be some doubt as to the legality of this, your directors decided to invest £1,000 in British Government 5% Exchequer Bonds, which we feel sure will have your approval. This meeting is about a month later than in previous years and was purposely delayed until after Chinese New Year, in the hopes that exchange would be more favorable.

Mr. Kerfoot resigned from the Board on leaving for home and I would like to take this opportunity of placing on record our appreciation of the hard work put in by Mr. Kerfoot during his term of office.

With regard to the fund for equalisation of dividends, which was created last year, your board have decided that it would be better to place this amount to a general reserve, to be used for any purpose which may be necessary. A formal proposal to this effect will be placed before you later.

There is a slight mistake in the report under planted area. The 140 acres is given as having been planted in 1914, this should read October, 1913.

Before closing I should like to mention the excellent manner in which our agents, Messrs. Sime, Darby and Co., of Malacca, continue to carry out their duties in connection with the management of the estate. Answering Mr. E. W. Noel, the chairman said that they had sent out Tls. 7,000 in the bank and £500 of fixed deposit in the French bank, which would have to be taken out in Taels, if they wanted a dividend and would show very much less than it did in the accounts, as exchange is so very much higher now than it was then.

Another shareholder was informed that the Yangtsepoos shares were sold at a profit. Mr. Noel raised objection to the dealing up of money in investments, saying that they had the money for dividends, but, owing to the course followed, it was not available.

The chairman answered another question that no rubber had been sold forward. The directors were negotiating, but they had not yet obtained a satisfactory price. Mr. R. W. MacCabe said that a doubt had been raised as to whether they could subscribe to war funds. He thought, now that they had money in sterling, that they should do so.

The chairman replied that the board had given this matter very careful consideration and they came to the conclusion that it was not advisable to give away any of the company's money to any war fund, because the majority of the shareholders were Chinese. He did not think it would be fair to them.

The various resolutions were then put and carried unanimously. The report and accounts were adopted, the surplus of Tls. 30,256.80 was disposed of as follows:—Payment of a dividend of 5% on the issued capital, absorbing Tls. 11,329.25, writing off development, Tls. 7,063.31, carrying forward to new account, Tls. 11,864.24; Tls. 22,000 placed to reserve for the equalisation of dividends was transferred to the general reserve; Mr. T. H. Harris was re-elected a director; the appointment of Mr. J. H. Osborne was confirmed and Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews were re-elected auditors.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$630 Sa.
Chartered	\$59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy.	Tls. 5
Cathay, pref.	Tls. 5
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 375
North China	Tls. 150
Union of Canton	\$9 45.
Yantai	\$257 1/4
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$155
Hongkong Fire	\$367 1/4
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	1065.
"Shell"	Tls. 18 1/2
Shanghai Tug (C)	Tls. 50 S.
Shanghai Tug (F)	Tls. 35
Kochien	Tls. 35

Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.80
Oriental Cons.	29s.
Philippine	Tls. 1.
Raub	\$2.40 S.

Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$126 1/4 Sa.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 87
New Eng. Works	Tls. 11 B.

Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 83
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 89 B.

Land and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 87
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 86
Welshwal Land	Tls. 86
Central Stores	\$8 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	\$9.00
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 60.

Cotton Mills	
S. W.	Tls. 158 1/2
L. W.	Tls. 105
International	Tls. 72
International Pref.	Tls. 85
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 80
Oriental	Tls. 44
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 112 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14.10
Yangtsepoos	Tls. 6 1/2
Yangtsepoos Pref.	Tls. 101

Industrials	
Butler Tls.	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$120 S.
Green Island	\$11.00 B.
Langkats	Tls. 19 1/4 Sa.
Major Bros.	Tls. 100
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 100

Stores	
Hall and Holt	\$15 1/4
Llewellyn	\$92 1/2 B.
Lane, Crawford	\$90
Moutrie	\$6 1/2 B.
Watson	\$18 S.

Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 11 B.
Amherst	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10.10 Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 1.00
Batu Alam 1913	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
Bukit Toh Alam	Tls. 1.10
Bute	Tls. 1 1/2
Chemor United	Tls. 1 1/2
Chempedak	Tls. 10 1/2
Cheng	Tls. 2.90 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3 Sa.
Domination	Tls. 11 1/4
Gula Kalumpund	Tls. 19 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 6 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 1.10
Kapayang	Tls. 26 B.
Karan	Tls. 10
Kota Bahros	Tls. 9 B.
Krookwek Java	Tls. 20 1/2
Padang	Tls. 13 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Permat	Tls. 4 1/2
Ropah	Tls. 1.20 B.
Samangas	Tls. 0.95 B.
Seckee	Tls. 7 1/2
Sema	Tls. 1.60
Semawang	Tls. 15 1/2
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 90 cts. B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8
Shanghai Pref.	Tls. 13.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.80
Sungai	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Sungei Durian	Tls. 11 1/4
Sungei Manggis	Tls. 6 B.
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1
Taliping	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.05 Sa.
Tebong	Tls. 10 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6 Sa.

Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
Shai Elec. and Ash	52
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 75 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 85 Sa.
Shai Telephone	Tls. 190 B.

S. Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers	
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road	Telephone No. 398.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT	
The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijnschouwen Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:	
"The output of crude oil for February 20 was 83 tons."	

Cotton Market Report

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. write as follows in their weekly cotton market report:—
Chinese Cotton.—While the past week cannot be said to have been an active one, in so far as business in the Cotton trade is concerned, closing quotations show an advance of some 6 pence per picul due to purchases by local mills and Japanese importers within the last 24 hours. Advice from the interior markets show a hardening tendency, and with yarn markets closing firm, there seems every likelihood of rush orders being placed on the market resulting in the further strengthening of prices. Reports from Chinese sources show that stocks of Cotton in various hands are comparatively small and mills generally are about due to replenish their holdings more especially if the yarn situation holds good. Under the circumstances, after making due allowance for political counterweights, the outlook for the near future seems more bullish than

otherwise, which is being to a great extent supported by the recent decline in silver. Tone of the market firm.

Liverpool:—
Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F.
Brown ... 21.95
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal ... 8.35
Price of Mid-Americans ... 10.90
Price of Mid-Americans last reported ... 10.86
Tone of market, firm.

New York Market:—
Price of Mid-American, May ... 16.32
Price of Mid-American, Oct. ... 16.92
Tone of Market, Steady.

Indian Market:—
March/April shipment
Broach ... 70 1/2
Hinganghat ... 68 1/2
Yotmal ... 67 1/2
Akola and Nagpur ... 67 1/2
Market firm.

COTTON MARKET

Reuters Service
London, February 19.—Today's cotton prices were as follows:—
Mid-American Spot ... 10.90d.
March-April ... 10.43d.
October-November ... 9.64d.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1917

Date and Place	Per	Chl.	British	French	Ger.	U.S.A.	Russian	Japan	Regist.
Today									
Tientsin (Every day except Sunday) ..	Train	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow (Every day)	Train	..	..	..	..	..	11.30*	..	10.00*
Peking and Tientsin (Every day)	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
Haikow .. .. .	..	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	Anping	..	3.80	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan via Moji .. .. .	..	..	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Kumano maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	A9.3*	..
River Ports	Kumano maru	8.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow and Hongkong	Kiangyu	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 (21st)
Europe via Siberia (Post Train) ..	..	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe	Via Pukow	..	1.00*	..	..	..	..	..	5 (20st)
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Yinkiang	9.30*	..	9.00*	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow and Canton	Kwang'ee	9.00	..	4.80	..	4.80	5.0	..	9.00*
Amoy, and Hongkong .. .. .	..	..	9.8*	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Tientsin	Esinchi	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	..	9.0
Tomorrow									
Hongkong and Canton	Cordillere	4.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.80
Europe via Russ	Cordillere	3.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.00
Japan ports	Poltava	1.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00
Swatow and Hongkong .. .. .	..	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki and Vladivostok .. .. .	..	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Saio	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Hongkong and beyond	Cordillere	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.00
Europe via Nagasaki and Vladivostok	P. tava	..	..	..	..	3.80	..	..	2.15
Tientsin .. .. .	..	..	5.00	..	..	..	12.50	..	..
Swatow .. .. .	..	..	10.80*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow, Manchuria via Dalny	Kobe maru	..	9.30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Kwanpinik	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	..	..	9.00*
Swatow, Hongkong and Canton	Wongang	9.00	..	4.30	..	5.00	..	..	9.0
Swatow	Hsuehking	10.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00*
Swatow and Canton	Yanagyu	9.00	..	4.30	..	4.80	..	..	1.0 0*
Japan via Nagasaki	Poltava	..	..	..	..	4.80	..	..	1.00
Tsingtao, Dalny, Manchuria & Europe	Kobe maru	..	..	..	..	..	d13.00	1.00	10.00
Saturday, February 24.									
Japan via Nagasaki	Yamashiro maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.30*	11.00*
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	9.00	..	..	..	..	5.00	..	4.30
Hongkong and Canton	Anhui	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	3.20
Japan Ports	Yamashiro maru	10.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00*
Hongkong .. .. .	..	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe .. .. .	..	..	1.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow and beyond	Tamba maru	..	..	..	..	5.00	..	..	4.30
River Ports	Nankin	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Hankow, Southern Ports, Australia, the Straits, Ceylon and India ..	Hitschi maru	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
Sunday, February 25.									
Hongkong and beyond	Hitschi maru	9.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia (Post Train) ..	Tamba maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00*
Europe via Siberia (Post Train) ..	Via Pukow	..	7.00*	..	..	..	..	..	9.00*
Monday February 26.									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 (24th)
Hongkong .. .. .	..	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuesday February 27.									
Europe via Siberia (Express)	Via Pukow	..	7.00*	..	..	..	..	..	5 (26th)
Hongkong and beyond	Tamba maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.30*
Wednesday, February 28.									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	..	5.30

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albena	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Feb 18	Liverpool	Agapenor	4800	Gr.	B. & S.	HWYK
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemian	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Feb 9	Manila	Bayard	1009	Nor.	Robert	D. 16
Feb 20	Japan	Broadhurst	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Jan 12	Hongkong	Glenhurst	4096	Br.	Glen Line	YTPDW
Feb 18	Hankow	Glenhurst	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLVB
Jan 20	Foochow	Hsinchi	6008	Br.	B. & S.	AWYK
Feb 14	Hongkong	Hyson	581	Chi.	H. Y. P. I. Co.	HYPW
Feb 20	Hankow	Ischin maru	2411	Br.	B. & S.	WW
May 28	Hankow	Killing	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	Int. D.
Feb 6	Ningpo	Kiangnan	3147	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
Nov 19	Japan	Kumano maru	306	Br.	J. M. & Co	9 p
Feb 20	Hankow	Lishu	1735	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Feb 20	Hankow	Luey	1682	Ger.	Melcher	NGLE 1
July 16	Hankow	Melida	1882	Ger.	Melcher	NGLE 1
July 17	Hongkong	Namur	684	Br.	B. & S.	SHW
July 18	Tientsin	Siklans	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 19	Hongkong	Siklans	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
Feb 19	Hongkong	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Feb 21	Japan	Sorachi maru	1245	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	Int. D.
Feb 21	Hankow	Tsengshing	475	Br.	C.I. & E.L. Co.	CKPW
Feb 18	Hankow	Tsengshing	175	Jap.	N.K.K.	KND
Feb 18	Liverpool	Telamon	4900	Br.	B. & S.	OTB
Feb 9	Hankow	Tehsing	337	Br.	Geddes & Co	9 p
Feb 18	Foochow	Tsishun	1612	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLVB
Feb 17	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2536	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong market, as compiled on February 20, 1917.

Butcher's Meat	per lb.
Beef	14-20
Mutton	16-20
Pork	25-30
Veal	25-30
Fish	per lb.
Bream	14-16
Cod	14-16
Mandarin	16-20
Mackerel	16-20
Pomfret	20-25
Salmon	16-20
Samll	14-16
Soles	16-20
Game, Poultry and Eggs	per lb.
Deer	1.00-1.20
Duck	50-80
Eggs	18-20
Pow	18-20
Geese	20-30
Partridge	30-35
Pheasant	30-35
Pigeons	25-30
Plover	18-20
Quail	18-20
Snipe	14-16
Turkey	40-45
Wild Duck	22-24
Wild Geese	30-35
Woodcock	45-50
Wild Pigeon	10-12
Fruit	per lb.
Apples	12-20
Apricots	5-6
Bananas	5-6
Cherries	15-20
Cocconuts	18-20
Chestnuts	18-20
Pigs	per doz. none
Grapes	per lb. none
Lemons	each 6-7
Lichees	per lb. none
Mangoes	each none
Mangoes	per doz. none
Melons	each none
Oranges	7-10
Persimmons	each none
Pineapples	each none
Peeboes	per lb. none
Plums	each none
Pumeloes	each 10-15
Pears	per lb. 10-12
Strawberries	each none
Walnuts	10-12
Vegetables	per lb.
Artichokes	2-3
Asparagus	per doz. none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb. 28-30
Broad Beans	each 6-8
Beetroot	per bunch 2-3
Cabbages	each 5-7
Celery	per bunch 8-10
Carrots	each 2-3
Cauliflower	each 10-15
Egg Plant	per lb. 8-10
French Beans	per lb. 20-25
Green Corn	each none
Leeks	per bunch 2-3
Mushrooms	per lb. none
Onions	per lb. 8-10
Pears	each 14
Potatoes	per pic. \$2.40-2.80
Parasols	per lb. 4-5
Radishes	per bunch 1-2
Spinach	per lb. 8-10
Tomatoes	per bunch 2-3
Turnips	per bunch 2-3
Grain and Flour	per 50 lb.
Flour, American	\$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	\$2.50
Rice	per 200 lb. \$7.00
Milk	per bottle
Foreign dairies	20
Chinese dairies	17
Fodder	per 114 lbs.
Barley	\$2.65
Brans	\$1.95
Fuel	per ton
House Coal	\$13.00
Stove Coal	\$17.40
Firewood	per 50 bundles \$1.00
E. KILNER,	Chief Inspector

Passengers Arrived

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo.—Mrs. Vennet.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo.—Dr. J. S. Grant.

Passengers Departed

Per M.M. s.s. Cordillere for Marcelline.—Mr. Maurice de Laas. For Colombo.—Messrs. Yang Pohn-tseu, Yang Wo-fong and Hsin Kean-teng.

For Singapore.—Messrs. E. J. Buchanall, R. H. Becker and W. L. Goddum. Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Burdin. For Saigon.—Mrs. Boucely, Mrs. Charbonnel nee Muko Suye, Mr. Hapshong.—Mr. Mrs. and Miss Plot, Messrs. Lo Truong-can, P. L. Marville, Cordier, Dang Van-cu, Dao Khac-chac, Ta Khac and Tu Hui-tan. For Hongkong.—Mr. S. E. Stones, Mr. J. B. Southmayd, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gordon Mackie, Mr. and Mrs. John Johnston, Mr. A. J. P. Heard, Mrs. F. J. L. Alvarez, Mr. and Mrs. G. O. O. Enriquez, Frere Antonin, Mrs. S. M. Lopez, Messrs. F. R. Xavier and F. R. Xavier, Jr.

Launch Services

TODAY
The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Talea Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m.

TOMORROW
The tender conveying passengers to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 10.30 a.m. The tender conveying passengers to the R.V.F. s.s. Poltava will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

Amusements

SEE Tonight

AT THE

VICTORIA THEATRE

DICKENS' IMMORTAL MASTERPIECE

"DAVID COPPERFIELD"

In Seven Acts

AND

CHIEF HAILSTORM

Real Cherokee Indian

In War Dances and Songs

Matinee on Saturday at 5 p.m.

Showing Feb. 24th, 25th & 26th

"THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP"

Another Dickens' Masterpiece

IN FIVE ACTS

Sicawei Weather Report

20.—The northern depression is still very deep at the Kuriles and fell all over Japan. The anticyclone is concentrated over the Northern and Eastern provinces. Overcast weather in the North and South; fine in our regions.

21.—Very fine weather during the night and the morning. S.E. breezes setting in. Barometer falling.

Wednesday, February 21, 1917.

WEATHER.

Bar. at Centig. mm. 765.75 764.72

Bar. at Centig. mm. 765.75 764.72

Variation mm. for 24 h. -7.07 +8.28

Variation mm. for 12 h. +2.97 +8.61

(Direction) ... 17 ... 10

Wind ... 10.6 ... 3.1

Miles ... 6.9 ... 9.4

Temperature ... 4.37 ... 4.85

Humidity ... 10 ... 10

Relativity ... 10 ... 10

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Business and Official Notices



NOTICE

THE offices of the American Consulate-General will be closed to public business, today, February 22, 1917, Washington's Birthday.
THOMAS SAMMONS,
American Consul-General.
12842

NOTICE

Mr. W. H. Tenney is no longer connected with the business of this Co.
Chinese-American Co.
12818

LOST

LOST one Delivery Order, number 4702, dated 11th Nov., 1915, calling for one chest Patna Opium, issued by David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., on their Opium Godown, No. 23 The Bund. This Delivery Order has been lost and is hereby cancelled and the public are cautioned against negotiating same. Finder will be liberally rewarded on returning same to the undersigned.

高實之
KAO ZIA-TSE
c/o 新太古洋行

The China Navigation Coy., Ltd.
12868

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Six per cent Debentures (1909)

THE Debenture Transfer Register will be closed from 22nd instant to 28th instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Spring Meeting, 1917

Applications for Stabling, Saddle and Tiffin Rooms, also licences for Head Mafoos and Riding Boys for the half-year ending 31st August, 1917, must be forwarded to the undersigned before 6 p.m., on Monday, 26th instant.

Forms of application will be found on the notice-board in the Grand Stand.

The Courses will be open for Training on Thursday, 1st March, 1917, and the licences referred to above will be issued at 9 a.m. on the same day.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
12831

Auctions

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.

will sell within their salesroom

ON

Wednesday, the 28th of Feb.

at 10 a.m.

FLOUR MILL MACHINERY

comprising conveyor spiral in iron tube and wooden pipe with bearings, shafts, pulleys and angle wheel gears. Also 1 bushing, 18 sacking pipes.

SUNDRY GOODS

of various description will also be sold. On view the day before the sale.

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.,
Auctioneers

Telephone No. 4240.
7-8 French Bund.

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith had a pet,
a fat porcupine.

He loved his pet
dearly and with it did
dine.

Till the boat torpedoes
sank him well back
astore.

Bill drinks Gordon
Cocktails and says:
"Live and learn."

GORDON CINS MUST BE
USED TO INSURE GOOD
COCKTAILS

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

Try Shainin's Stores

Nanking Road and Broadway

for

Canadian made Chocolates and
Biscuits.

"BEST by TEST"

THE CANADIAN IMPORT CO.

Royal Asiatic Society

NORTH CHINA BRANCH

A MEETING of the Society will be held in the Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road, Today, February 22nd, at 5.30 p.m., when a Lantern Lecture will be given by

Mrs. AYS COUGH,

ON

"Shrines of History."
"Peak of the East, T'ai Shan."

The lantern slides are prepared by

Mr. J. C. CARTER

The Meeting is Open to the Public.

ISAAC MASON,

Hon. Secretary.

12829

IN THE UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT
AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

RE ESTATE OF
JOSEPH W. HUNT
DECEASED

ADMINISTRATION

NOTICE

The undersigned having been duly appointed to act as the administrator of the above entitled estate, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said estate to present the same with proper vouchers to the said administrator within six months from the date of this notice; and that all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to forthwith make payment to the said administrator.

Dated, February 3, 1917.

ROBERT A. CREWS,

Administrator.

British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.
22 Museum Road,
Shanghai.

12750

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Lee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

HARDWARE AND METALS

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

SPRING OVERCOATS and TOP COATS

New American Styles

Early Spring Styles in Business and Sack Suits

Thom Shing, Tailor

G19 Tiendong Road, near Broadway.

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

PITKIN'S BAKING POWDER

Is PURE AND WHOLESOME. Everybody says:—

"The Best I Ever Used."

75 cents per pound can.

Pitkin's Show Room:—No. 73 Range Road

Tel. No. 3255

EMBOSS YOUR OWN STATIONERY



MONOGRAM
NAME & ADDRESS
STEEL DIE—LAST
A LIFETIME



Roovers Hand Embossers—From \$6 to \$15 Mex.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.



Ladies' Hats

FOR

Spring and Summer
First Display

AT

Cantorovitch's

103 Broadway

When you think

of

China's Richest
Province,

Think of

WIDLER & COMPANY,

Chungking, West China

The Shanghai and Hongkew
Wharf Co., Ltd.

The annual general meeting of the Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents on Saturday, the 10th March, 1917, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Statement of Accounts and Report of the Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 3rd to 10th March, 1917, both days inclusive.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

General Agents,
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.
Shanghai, 17th February, 1917.
12806

QUALITY
SAFETY OPTICIAN SERVICE

Dr. O. D. RASMUSSEN

19 HAINING ROAD
Telephone 2272

Just Arrived

FRESH

MAYROSE BUTTER

Shanghai General Store

No. 5 BROADWAY

RUSSIAN LADY DENTIST

MISS GAUHMANN undertakes and guarantees to give satisfaction in dental work of every description. Thoroughly up-to-date dental parlor. Only the best modern devices used in dental work.

Consulting hours: 9 to 12 and 2 to 5.

20 NANKING ROAD

12739

Hill's for Raincoats!!!

Large shipments just arrived of:

Ladies' Raincoats
Gents' Raincoats
Girls' Raincoats
Boys' Raincoats
also
Spring Suits
Spring Dress Fabrics
Spring Underwear
Spring Hosiery

H. G. HILL & Co.

129 N. Soochow Rd.

2 doors from General Hospital.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 12th to the 24th February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,
A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1917. 12459

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mel-ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description
for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always
in stock

Our entire stock is from well-
known manufacturers, and our
prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

We have also Black Dye in stock,
Trade Mark Zang Kun (象神牌)
at moderate prices.

For further information, please
apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road,
Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971

Tel. Pri. office No. 4885

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers,
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely
fresh, being imported weekly
from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always
in stock

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to
all orders

Orders from outports and the
interior are carefully packed,
and all breakages will be
promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese
coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway

Telephone No. 1096.

SHANGHAI

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

9408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

No. 8, a large room, 2 small rooms and bathroom. Suitable for a small family with board. Vacant 1st March.

TO LET, two well-furnished flats, piano, free taxes, lights, water, quiet locality. Only neutrals need apply. 8 Ward Road.

12837 F 2

TO LET, nicely furnished balcony room, with bathroom attached, suitable for married couple or bachelors, in private boarding house. Terms moderate. 124 Quinsan Gardens.

12825 F 22

TO LET: 2 nice rooms and kitchen, on ground floor, in quiet family, Hongkew district, rent \$35, including lights, taxes. Neutral preferred. Apply to Box 128, THE CHINA PRESS.

12833 F 22

TO LET, in a highly modern Realty house in French Town, a well-furnished bed-sitting room, suitable for a married couple or two bachelors, south exposure, with tiled bathroom, by a German couple. Apply to Box 119, THE CHINA PRESS.

12814 F 25

WESTERN DISTRICT: To let at 61 Carter Road, superior and comfortably-furnished bed-sitting-rooms facing south, overlooking tennis lawn; large verandah, bath-rooms attached; telephone, tram station. Excellent table. Terms moderate.

12797

TO LET, two very large rooms, bathroom and verandah attached. With or without board. Apply to 45 Bubbling Well Road.

12822 M 7

APARTMENTS WANTED

BACHELOR desires a furnished room or suite. Please apply to Box 122, THE CHINA PRESS.

12818 F 22

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES WANTED in Szechuen Road or adjacent, south of Peking Road. Three or four rooms and small godown. Occupation next month if possible. Reply to The Chinese S. K. F. Company, Ltd., 65 Szechuen Road.

12800 F 22

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED Accountant offers his services after 5 p.m. All book and auditing work undertaken. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 130, THE CHINA PRESS.

12838 F 25

WANTED, position as godown-keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper by a Chinese. Many years' experience in Shanghai. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 124, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

ADVERTISER seeks change of position, neutral, speaks perfect Chinese, some Japanese and French, travelled throughout China, excellent connections, first-class references, executive experience. Apply to Box 121, THE CHINA PRESS.

12816 M 2

AMERICAN LADY stenographer desires position. Apply to Box 98, THE CHINA PRESS.

12792 F 22

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET. One large house at Rue Ferguson, with garden, tennis, garage, electric fittings, gas, telephone and furniture, etc. Please apply to Box No. 120, THE CHINA PRESS.

12815 F 25

TO LET, No. 71 Broadway, four-roomed house. Apply to No. 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

12798 F 25

MISCELLANEOUS

JUST RETURNED: Zeldo, reliable clairvoyant. Private house calls. Parties and receptions. Room 15, Savoy Hotel. Hours 9.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. Phone 2510.

12791 F 25

NOTICE: Zeldo, expert milliner and dressmaker, will do remodelling of furs, ladies' hats and gowns. Use your old materials and make like new. Very latest styles. Prices reasonable, work guaranteed. Room 15, Savoy Hotel, phone 2510.

12791 F 25

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Primary teacher, school for missionaries' children. Also one stenographer. Both positions outport. Address, Tewksbury, 5 Quinsan Gardens.

12804

CHINESE COOK wanted. Reply to Box 123, THE CHINA PRESS.

12920 F 22

EDUCATIONAL

PRIVATE lessons in English by certificated professional English lady teacher. Reasonable terms. Apply to Box 53, THE CHINA PRESS.

12877 F 22

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: A Studebaker car, five-seater, 1915 model, perfect condition. Price Tls. 1,500. Apply to Box 131, THE CHINA PRESS.

12841 F 23

WANTED TO BUY, one American wardrobe steamer-trunk. Send offers to Box 89, THE CHINA PRESS.

12746 T.F.

SHOW-CARDS and Advertising Illustrations of all descriptions done at short notice, at a reasonable charge. Apply to Box 127, THE CHINA PRESS.

12820 F 22

FOR SALE: Second-hand, pneumatic-tyred ricksha, with hood, etc. Needs overhaul. Cheap. Apply to Box 113, THE CHINA PRESS.

F 15 T. F.